"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast, cool today and tomorrow; variable to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,643. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

GEN. BRIDGES HOPES OUR MEN MAY GO TO THE BATTLE LINE

Tells Publishers the Allies Are Now Pushing the Germans Back.

GERARD ASSAILS CLARK

Helped Finance Speaker's Presidential Campaign and Is Glad He Lost.

MITCHEL JOINS IN ATTACK

Denounces Clark for Calling Conscript and Convict Synonymous.

Major Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, representing Great Britain's army on the Balfour High War Commission, expressed confidence in a speech at the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf last night that the United States was determined to do its full share in the war against Germany, and he voiced the hope that American troops would soon be fighting beside their allies on the battle fronts of Europe. There were nearly 900 editors and their guests at the dinner, and they gave vociferous evidence that they shared both his confidence and hope.

In the course of all the speeches mention of the gallantry of the various forces of the Allies and of the military and civil leaders of the Entente powers was the signal for loud applause, and when the Hon. N. W. Rowell, member of the Canadian Parliament, spoke of Joffre as having broken, in the battle of the Marne, the tradition of German military supremacy and thereby saved civilization, the cheering was tumultuous.

How Champ Clark Got "Cold Feet."

Perhaps the most striking incidents of the evening were criticisms by Mayor Mitchel and former Ambassador Gerard of the opposition of Speaker Clark to the Selective Draft bill now under debate in the House of Representatives. In the course of his remarks on this subject Mr. Gerard made an interesting revelation of the history of the Baltimore Convention in 1912 which rejected Speaker Clark for the Presidential nomination and named Woodrow Wilson. He said:

"Now, what do we have in Washington? We have Champ Clark coming out and saying that the flower of our young men must volunteer first. He says that the War Office is jumping around trying to bulldoze people into passing this bill. He is lost in the terminology of old times. Today whole nations are going to war, and you cannot volunteer yourself in and out of the nation. The whole nation has to be called on for this war.

"I supported him financially when he was a candidate for President, and I think that there is some beneficent instinct which keeps the American people from putting forward this type of statesman.

"Now, I will tell you a piece of secret history. If he did not suffer from constitutional cold feet, he might be President today, because at the time of the Baltimore convention, in 1912, in the middle of the night, enough votes came over to give him a majority, but that was not enough. A two-thirds vote is required, and at his request his supporters caused an adjournment of that convention. The people of nerve who were supporting him, said, 'Go on with the convention and you will get enough votes before morning. Rush the other side and tear them out.' He wanted an adjournment. I suppose he wanted to go out and call for volunteers. And it is because of that want of nerve that he is not sitting where he could do us immeasurable damage today."

There were hisses when Mayor Mitchel in his speech referred to Speaker Clark and his statement that in Missouri conscript was synonymous with "convict," and there was wild applause when Mr. Mitchel earnestly adjured the nation to support the President in his plea for universal military service.

General Bridges entered the banquet hall amid applause. He was in his service uniform, and was accompanied by Dudley Field Malone, Theodore Roosevelt, and Major Spender-Clay, who occupied seats at the guests' table.

When, in his speech, he said: "It is the greatest wish of my life to see the manhood of your nation fighting shoulder to shoulder with their allies. I am a soldier, and I confess that this is the first speech I have ever made in my life," there was thunderous applause.

The great ball room in which the dinner was held had been lavishly decorated with flags, and Major Gen. Bridges's speech was preceded by the singing of "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise." His speech follows:

Uphold Ideals of Democracy.

"Nothing would have given Mr. Balfour greater pleasure than to have been present at this great, representative gathering tonight. He greatly regrets the urgent nature of his business, (for the mission is really of a business character, and has not come merely to exchange courtesies and compliments,) has prevented him from accepting your very kind invitation. He felt, however, that the occasion was one of great importance, and he asked me personally whether I would go to New York in order to express on his behalf and on behalf of all of the members of the mission their profound gratitude for the generous and cordial welcome which we have received in this great country of yours. Being a soldier, I obeyed, and, happily for me, duty and pleasure went hand in hand.

"You will not expect me to make a

Continued on Page 20.

Mexico Will Seize Germans Who Concentrate Near Border

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Official advices to the State Department today said the Mexican Government had warned Germans in Mexico that any concentration of Germans near the American border would be followed immediately by their arrest.

In conveying this notice the Mexican authorities explained that they could do no less in view of the fact that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

Officials of the American Government were gratified by this practical manifestation of Mexico's neutrality.

DRAFT VOTE GAINS BY HOUSE DEBATE

Heflin Among the Converts—Tillman, Too, Won Over, Senator Wires from Home.

ATTACK ON WILSON HISSED

Lacked Courage to Give Volunteers to Roosevelt, Mason Charged—Stone for Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27.—The Administration forces in the House gained steadily and fast during the night as general debate on the draft bill closed and the time approached for the test of strength. A Republican led the Administration forces in favor of the selective draft plan for raising an army; a Democrat led the forces favoring the volunteer system.

By agreement, general debate was closed at 2:28 this (Friday) morning until noon, when Chairman Dent of the Military Committee will close for his side—the volunteer advocates. Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the committee, will close for the Administration men—in opposition to the Dent bill incorporating the volunteer plan. House leaders hope to reach a vote late tonight or on Saturday.

The Senate has agreed to vote not later than Saturday midnight. The Senate is expected to put through the bill by a majority of large proportions and to defeat the proposed amendment authorizing the President to call for volunteers by a majority of at least fifteen. When the Senate recessed last night there were sixteen Senators on the list to speak before a vote could be taken, and Majority Leader Martin made the meeting hour 10 o'clock today so as to give all an opportunity to be heard.

Draft supporters were confident that the Dent bill would be defeated in the House by thirty or forty votes and that the selective draft would be adopted. Chairman Dent said that he "hoped" the volunteer bill would pass.

The day's debate was in great part a repetition of previous arguments. One new feature developed when Representative Mason of Illinois, speaking for the volunteer plan, was hissed after he declared the President "has not got the courage and the political daring" to give Colonel Roosevelt a chance to raise a volunteer army. His reference was:

Attacks Wilson, Is Hissed.

"Colonel Roosevelt, who was Commander in Chief of the army and navy for seven years, tendered his services. I have offered a resolution asking, if it be compatible with public safety, that the Secretary of War let us know whether they have accepted his services or not. The papers showed that the Colonel applied at the White House. I suppose his application was stamped in red ink and referred to the Secretary of War and by him referred to the Assistant Secretary and by him referred to the General Staff, and it is probably sleeping now somewhere. But you and I know that, conserving and protecting the General Staff and the fetiches they worship, they do not intend to let the Colonel enlist for fear it would destroy the draft plan, and they do not want to give up the draft plan, and they do not want the Colonel to make a hero of himself, for, while he is studying democracy in the old world, he may raise hell with Democracy in the United States.

"Everybody knows Colonel Roosevelt. Half the people hate him and half the people love him. He has the grit to do the American thing, and this man in the White House has not got the courage and the political daring to give him a chance to do the right thing."

The hisses followed, scattering through the galleries and the members on the floor.

Mr. Heflin of Alabama announced that while at the beginning of the debate he had favored the volunteer plan, he had decided the selective draft to be the only logical way to raise the army.

Representative Lever of South Carolina, supporting the Administration plan, declared that to defeat that plan meant prolonging the war and the sending of thousands of American men into the trenches.

"If I should offer one prayer for my country," he said, "in these days so pregnant with fate, it would be: 'God deliver us from military and naval affairs conducted by laymen.'"

Senator Tillman a Convert.

Mr. Lever read a telegram he had received from Senator Tillman at Trenton, S. C., in which the Senator said he had been opposed to conscription, but now favored it.

Representative Osborne of California, a union volunteer in the civil war, supporting the Administration plan, eulogized the President and suggested that if he should see fit wise to accept the service of Colonel Roosevelt to raise a division for service in France it would be a glorious inspiration to the American people, without compromise to the principles of the conscription bill.

Representative Madden of Illinois announced that he and Senator New of Indiana, would offer amendments to the bill to provide, notwithstanding the ex-

Continued on Page 20.

BRITISH GUNNERS AND AIRMEN WIN IN ARRAS STRUGGLE

Germans, Again Cut to Pieces in Counterattacks, Plan New Assault.

THEIR POSITION CRITICAL

They Must Recover Heights from British or Fall Back 3 Miles—Withdraw Big Guns.

FAIL AGAINST FRENCH ALSO

Terrific Losses Are Suffered by Them in New Massed Drives at Aisne Positions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 26.—There has been no great attack or counterattack today. East of Arras, after three days of battle, the British hold good lines, with almost all the high and commanding positions south of Scarpe, and the enemy so far has made no further effort to recapture ground by sending out masses of men behind heavy curtain fire. He has paid a heavy price already in these endeavors, and is reorganising and replacing his shattered divisions and carrying back his wounded to join that vast army of cripples, blind men, and nerve-broken men who in Germany are hideously eloquent of the truth and reveal the mockery of official history. And there are other men in the German ranks like the old Hanoverian gentleman I mentioned yesterday, who sits sucking his pipe and saying: "War is mad. It is all mad. It is mad—mad—mad."

I do not think that we have seen the last of these German counterattacks between Gavrelle, north of the Scarpe, and Fontaine les Croisilles to the southward, although there are signs that the enemy is withdrawing his heavy guns further back while he still has time, and is now firing at longer range.

One thing seems certain to me. He must regain some of his lost positions or get back another three miles or so to the Hindenburg line if he wishes to escape from enormous losses under the constant British gunfire, directed by complete observation of his present position.

Deeds of the Airmen.

In the daily official reports a brief picture has been given of the battle which has raged in the skies while the earthmen have been struggling below. Truly during these last few days the air service has fought wonderfully, and some day one of these young men who go flying out to engage the enemy in the clouds or to search out and signal hostile batteries or to swoop low and scatter infantry and machine gunners with a shower of bullets, must write the tale of it all.

There have been hours when I have overheard the continual tattoo of the Lewis guns, and when the great sweep of the sky has been tracked out with white shrapnel clouds, following the British flying squadrons, engaged hotly with hostile machines.

One cannot follow the progress of these aerial battles. It is only rarely that one can distinguish the German machine from the British except by the cloudlets of the British anti-aircraft barrage, but far and high one sees darting specks chasing through the blue of the sky, touched sometimes by sunlight so that for a moment they are all golden or glistening or white as snowflakes, and down to one comes the loud drone of the engines and the little hammerlocks of the Lewis guns.

British soldiers on the march stare up at war above their heads, so aloof from them and so dreamlike, and men on the supply columns get their glasses out and laugh when one of the British kite balloons is hauled down suddenly with great haste. "Old Rupert has got the wind up," they say; "a Boche plane must be sneaking round."

It is no joke when a German airman descends out of a cloud and hovers over a battery, signaling back to his guns. I was in such a situation the other day and had to crouch with the gunners below the bank while shrapnel bullets from the British "Archies" whipped the ground about.

Red wings have come into the sky, for the new German fighting machines have crimson planes, so that they look like butterflies when the sun is on them. The enemy airmen have been trying to compete with the British by swooping low above marching troops and gun teams and using their machine guns in a way which adds new perils to war.

British Daring in Raids.

But though they fight behind their own lines with great skill and courage, they do not come over the British country in any such numbers as the British invade theirs. The British airmen go daily far back across the German lines, taking thousands of photos, engaging enemy squadrons so that they are held back from the line of battle, and dropping tons of explosives upon ammunition dumps, railheads, and transport.

The boys (for they are absurdly young in average age) take all these deadly risks and do all this work of terror with the same spirit as did the young gentlemen of England who rode out with Sir John Chandos and Sir Walter Manny to seek combat with the French knights many hundred years ago along roads where the modern British men at arms go marching today.

During this recent fighting one of them challenged a German albatross, who accepted fight and for an hour

First American War Prisoner May Be Captain of Sunken Ship

LONDON, April 26.—The taking of the first American prisoner of war was reported to the American Embassy today through the American Consul at Glasgow.

It is usually the practice of the Germans to take prisoner Captains of merchantmen sunk by their submarines. In view of this fact the above dispatch may mean that an American vessel has been sunk.

NEED $400,000,000 A MONTH IN LOANS

Conferences Show That Allies' Requirements May Even Reach $500,000,000.

ITALY SUFFERS FOR COAL

More Certificate Issues Are Likely Before First Bond Payments Are Made.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Preliminary reports to the Treasury Department, upon which Secretary McAdoo will base his recommendations to the President as to the size of the first bond issue under the $7,000,000,000 war finance law, indicate that the United States will be called upon to finance the Allies to the extent of at least $400,000,000 and possibly $500,000,000 a month. The tentative program also calls for the expenditure of virtually every dollar of the borrowed money in this country for foodstuffs, munitions, coal, clothing, railway equipment, and other supplies.

The estimates, still incomplete and subject to revision, indicate the following Entente needs: For Great Britain, $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 a month; for France, from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000; for Russia, a sum undetermined, but up to $100,000,000 a month depending largely upon the ability of manufacturing plants in this country to meet her demands, mostly for supplies other than foodstuffs and munitions; for Italy, about $50,000,000 a month.

Should these requirements be met in their entirety, the $3,000,000,000 available for loans to the Allies would be exhausted in from six to seven and one-half months. It is likely, however, that the preliminary estimates can be pared down to a point where, without omitting essentials, the huge loan could be made to cover requirements for a much longer period of time, possibly for one year.

Secretary McAdoo and his assistants devoted today almost wholly to a study of Entente financial needs and methods to be followed in placing the money at their disposal. The callers at the Treasury included Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and other embassy officials; a delegation from the French commission which arrived here yesterday, and the Italian Ambassador, Count di Cellere. Members of the French commission and Count di Cellere held long conferences with Assistant Secretary Crosby, in whose hands has been placed much of the detailed preliminary labor.

May Issue More Certificates.

Indications were not lacking that Secretary McAdoo would consider favorably the suggestion that he offer soon another block of Treasury certificates to the banks of the country through the Federal Reserve Banks. The second offering, it was said, probably would be of the same size as the first, $250,000,000, and might be offered within ten days. Should the Government decide to finance the Allies to the extent of $500,000,000 a month, approximately $1,000,000,000 would be need to meet requirements prior to June 30, the date upon which the proceeds of the first bond issue probably will be available.

The raising of $1,000,000,000, before the proceeds of the first bond issue are available could only be accomplished by the issue of more certificates of indebtedness. Should the Government decide to raise this sum, it could be done by offering three more blocks of certificates, $250,000,000 to each offering, about three weeks apart.

Secretary McAdoo is favorably inclined to the liberal use of certificates of indebtedness as a means for easing the strain upon the country's finances in connection with the bond issue. Under the terms of the war finance law he is not limited to a total issue of $2,000,000,000 but is limited to an outstanding indebtedness of $2,000,000,000, represented by this form of security. It would be possible therefore for him to issue far more than $2,000,000,000 altogether, retiring the certificates with bonds in such a manner as to bring the total due on certificates at any one time well within the $2,000,000,000 limit.

The withdrawal of money from the markets at the rate of $250,000,000 every two or three weeks by the issue of blocks of certificates, officials here believe would be preferable to a sudden call for the proceeds of a $2,000,000,000 bond issue. Thus, should $1,000,000,000 in certificates be issued prior to June 30, half of a $2,000,000,000 bond issue would virtually have been withdrawn from the money markets prior to its issue, as the certificates carry the conversion privilege and doubtless would be exchanged for bonds.

To Ease Strain On the Banks.

In this manner, it is thought, the banks of the country will be in a strong position to meet the strain of war financing and the minimum disturbance of financial conditions would result.

Secretary McAdoo is desirous of completing his financial program at the earliest possible moment, so that the country need not be kept waiting for an announcement of the details longer than is absolutely necessary. To this end, instructions have been issued to take all steps necessary to hasten the compilation of data, which must be in hand before a tentative program can be placed before President Wilson.

Numerous other conferences with foreign Government representatives probably will be held in the next few days before the details can be formulated. It is believed, however, that a program will be in shape for President Wilson's consideration not later than May 1. Mr. McAdoo is known to be desirous of having the proceeds of the first bond issue, or a portion, in hand not later than June 30, and if the customary sixty days are to be devoted to receiving subscriptions and collecting the proceeds the announcement of the issue should have

EXPECTS OUTLINE OF PEACE TERMS FROM GERMANY

Dutch Journal Says Chancellor Will State Aims More Definitely in Reichstag Speech.

IT PREDICTS MODERATION

Tijd Says the Plan Soon to be Proposed Will Be "More Acceptable."

FERVID APPEAL TO STRIKERS

Munitions Director Denounces as "Curs" Those Who Hamper the Nation's Defenders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 26, (Dispatch to The Daily Chronicle.)—The Tijd publishes the following statement from its correspondent in Germany, who is usually reliable:

"If I am not misinformed, the German peace terms will be set forth more definitely in a speech which the Chancellor will deliver in the Reichstag in the course of the coming month. These terms, it appears, will be moderate and acceptable."

A kind of circular letter has been sent by the Kaiser's Chancellor to the various State Governments in Germany, pointing out that strikes have taken place in certain works which are of great importance for the carrying on of war operations. The governmental authorities, says Bethmann Hollweg, must take action against such criminal disorders. All who are so disloyal and have so lost the sense of honor as to take part in such movements must be punished as severely as possible.

Calls Strikers "Curs."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26, (via London.)—General Groener, Director of War Industries, has issued a very earnest call to laborers to help him suppress any further attempt at strikes in munition works. He says:

"Have you not read Field Marshal von Hindenburg's letter? How dare you disregard it? He is a cur who strikes while our soldiers are facing the enemy. All high-minded men and women in the munition works will at once proceed to enlighten their fellow-workers as to the demands of the present and future of our Fatherland. It is work, and again work, till a satisfactory end of the war is reached.

"Not at Arras, not over in London, are our worst enemies. At Arras and on the Aisne our field-gray ones know how to deal with the enemy, and our bluejackets in the U-boats are making it hot enough for London. Our worst enemies are right in our midst, pusillanimous and still worse—those inciting others to strike. They must be stigmatized before the whole nation—these traitors to their country and the army. He is a cur who listens to them. Who will refuse to work when Hindenburg bids him? We are not far from the end, but everything is at stake now."

The main wing of the Social Democratic Party is very successfully counteracting the movement of the secessionist Socialists to celebrate May 1 by keeping away from the workshops. All the newspapers without exception condemn the proposition as untimely.

The General Committee of the Workmen's Union has directed a communication to Lieut. Gen. Groener, which may be regarded also as an answer to Hindenburg's appeal in connection with the strike. While the committee says that it is quite of Hindenburg's opinion that strikes must be avoided at the present time, it explains at some length circumstances which were responsible for the laborers' discontent and their thoughtless action, the principal complaint being that many important provisions are not rationed and can be had only at very high prices to those classes of persons who do not serve their country as they should.

The strike, so says the committee, was mainly intended to impress the Government with the necessity of immediately taking measures for the just and equitable distribution of all food among the entire people.

The committee also accuses large industrial concerns of not treating their men decently and so naturally provoking antagonism.

Nevertheless the committee does not hesitate to express its condemnation of all persons who "in any way, by causing a diminution of war material, weaken the power of our troops."

General Groener freely admitted that the laborers have had cause for apprehension, since so many honest promises regarding the food supply have been found impossible to fulfill, but said they must make allowances for the immense difficulties.

Denounces Socialist Propaganda.

AMSTERDAM, April 26.—The Weser Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, fiercely denounces the Socialist peace propaganda, which, it says, displays a muddleheaded and incredible misconception of Germany's victorious position on the west front and the success of her submarine warfare. The newspaper frankly indicates its expectation that Germany's program, in the event of the conclusion of a separate peace with Russia, will be as follows:

"A number of armies would be released for service in the west, to strike terror among the Italians, and to relieve Samara and Mosul; while, with Russia dissolved into several autonomous republics, we should no longer need to guard against the Pan Slavists."

The newspaper adds that now that

Continued on Page 3.

VICTORY ASSURED, DECLARES VIVIANI; GUEST OF PRESIDENT AT WHITE HOUSE; JOFFRE CONFERS WITH WAR SECRETARY

End of War by Close of 1919 Predicted if America Aids Allies to the Utmost

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A military strategist, whose name cannot be given, commenting on the military situation in the European war and the manner in which the American Government may best aid in the defeat of Germany, asserted that by aiding the Entente Allies to the full extent of its ability the American nation might enable them to bring the war to an end by 1919. He said:

"The British and French drives on the western front will continue, their unusual protraction being largely due to a determination to prevent Germany from making vital thrusts at Russia while the latter country is undergoing radical changes in the organization of a new form of Government, in a species of national disorganization which follows in the train of a revolution, and in the composition of her army commands.

"It will be necessary throughout the entire present year for England and France to compel Germany to keep on her western front the maximum number of men. This policy will entail enormous losses on both sides, and they cannot be adequately recouped until the United States dispatches an army to France next year. France has reached the limits of her man power, and England will approach the limits of hers before America can send reinforcements in mass.

"Germany has exhausted neither her man power nor her material resources, and while the German people are weary of war, and there are dangerous intrigues making, involving Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, it would be unwise to permit any considerations to enter into the fixing of policies except known facts. The facts present a most serious situation, but, everything known considered, the Entente nations with the utmost aid of the United States can bring the war to an end before 1919.

"The United States should not lose a day in making available for employment on the eastern front 10,000,000 Russians who are fully trained and hardened, but have neither guns, munitions, nor other military equipment. It will be necessary for America to supply them with equipment and provisions of every kind, and to assist in the organization of a transport system for Russia. These measures can go forward while the United States is preparing its army for service in France.

"In 1918, with Germany facing increased economic pressure, Russia, with 15,000,000 of her own troops, and possibly a Chino-Japanese army, would strike Germany from the east, synchronizing with the grand offensive in the west of the Anglo-French-American armies, with flank blows from allied forces in Italy, the Balkans, and in Turkey."

CALLS FOR REFORM IN THE ADMIRALTY

London Papers Voice Discontent with the Manner of Meeting U-Boat Peril.

ALL EVIDENCE NOT PUBLIC

Press Trying to Awaken Public to Realization of the Real Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 27. — The morning papers, discussing the U-boat peril, demand reforms in the Admiralty. The Chronicle has a double column editorial, saying:

"We have repeatedly pressed of late for an overhauling of the Admiralty because on the evidence before us, which is more farreaching than anything which we can print, we are convinced it is an urgent nation necessity. What is needed is a reorganization of the Admiralty on proper war staff lines, separating altogether, as they are now separated at the War Office, the functions of directing the fighting from those of directing the supplies. What is needed at the same time, and here, too, the army is now far ahead of the navy, is the employment on the central staff work of the ablest young officers fresh from the actual experience of the problems to be solved.

"If it be a battle of endurance of any kind, we can hold out longer, but it would be a very unsatisfactory victory for this country no matter what terms it imposed upon Germany if it did so after losing, for that is what it amounts to, command of the sea."

Although in shipping circles and among the better informed element of the community the reduction of the tonnage available for the special purpose of conveying food supplies is well known, the mass of the people, as one easily learns from promiscuous conversation, still refuses to believe that the loss of 242 ships since Feb. 17 is really a serious menace, considering that Britain's shipping at the outset of the war exceeded 11,000 vessels.

There is also a disposition to believe that the output of new tonnage must be nearly equivalent to the losses from mines and submarines. Figures recently published of shipbuilding activity under Sir George Maclay's régime were on their face encouraging but, compared with the losses quoted by Germany, which, as Walter Runciman said in the House of Commons on Tuesday, were not greatly exaggerated, the contrary is the case.

The Admiralty's contention is that by issuing the figures of tonnage lost, Germany would receive information as to vessels sunk by mines which she now has no means of getting.

The reply made to this is that Runciman's statement is, if true, an indication that Germany does obtain a certain amount of information of this character. Apart from the reports of her submarine commanders, it is considered probable that Germany is not without means of obtaining information which practically anybody who takes the trouble can get in London and the chief British ports. It is being urged that the easiest method of making the public realize the necessities of the situation and thereby avoiding compulsory rationing, which threatens, is to give a clear idea of the extent to which the shipping available for all purposes has been diminished. The German calculations upon bringing the war to an end by forcing Great Britain

Continued on Page 3.

EXPECTS ALLIES TO BEAT U-BOATS

Admiral de Chair Predicts Final Victory with the Aid of America.

ARMED SHIPS BEST CHECK

Believes the Mongolia 'Bagged' One—Thinks a Coast Campaign Here Is Unlikely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair, Great Britain's naval representative in the mission now here, told a group of newspaper correspondents this afternoon of his confidence that the Allies, with the many devices for combatting submarines in use and contemplated, and aided by American co-operation, eventually would overcome the German undersea menace. It was only a question of time, he said, before the seas would be made safe. Aside from the means which could be used to destroy them, he believed, he said, that a growing shortage in German of material for building and of men for manning the submarines must in time have its effect in checking the feverish activity with which the Germans were turning out their commerce destroyers.

Admiral de Chair believes that arming merchant ships is the very best means for defending shipping. In the last year, he said, the Germans had shown a tendency to avoid the armed British shipping and had devoted their attention chiefly to the unarmed neutral vessels. "A submarine does not like an armed ship," he said. He paid a warm tribute to the American Navy and to the aid which it would render to the cause.

"I know the spirit of the United States Navy," the Admiral said. "I know they want to be up and doing."

The Admiral spent nearly an hour in discussing his experiences in patrolling the North Sea and the English Coast. He received the correspondents in the music room at the MacVeagh mansion, where he and the other leaders of the British mission are staying. He is a man of slightly more than 50, a little over medium height, with smooth face and grayish hair. He wore a plain blue uniform. There were several ribbons denoting orders and decorations on the left breast of the coat. His account of his own experiences and of the work of the British Navy was almost matter of fact in its simplicity, and many of the incidents which he related gained emphasis through the obvious restraint with which they were told. Admiral de Chair was on active service in the North Sea for twenty-one months. He then served seven months as an adviser in the Foreign Office up until the time he was ordered to accompany the mission.

Admiral de Chair spoke at the beginning with much satisfaction of his residence in Washington when he was Naval Attaché at the British Embassy in 1903 and 1904.

All through the work of patrolling the seas, Admiral de Chair said, the British were compelled to use the utmost caution in guarding against disguised German raiders. All merchant vessels had to be examined most carefully to prevent any hostile ships from slipping through to prey on commerce. In 1915 the fleet examined 3,100 merchant ships.

One striking story told by Admiral de Chair was of a trawler with four men aboard, which on sighting a periscope near by made full speed toward it. The trawler struck the submarine squarely amidships, slid up the back, and came to rest there. The skipper shouted for a shovel, and smashed in all the delicate apparatus by which the U-boat sees its victims. The trawler then backed off, the

Continued on Page 3.

VIVIANI SEES WORLD PEACE

Says Victory of Allies Will Forever Secure Undisturbed Freedom.

BRINGS POINCARE LETTER

Heads of the Two Missions Are Invited to Appear Before United States Senate.

JOFFRE CENTRE OF ALL

Crowds Cheer Lustily as the Veteran Springs Lightly Up the Capitol Steps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Wilson today formally received M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and Admiral Chocheprat, the leaders of the French mission to the United States. The day was taken up for the French visitors with a series of social calls, the formality of which did not detract in the least from their cordiality. Everywhere on their way today France's representative, and particularly the victor of the Marne, were greeted by cheers and applause from the crowds.

They were received by President Wilson in the Blue Room. M. Viviani presented to the President a letter from President Poincaré, in which the great friendship existing beween the two republics was emphasized. The President, through an interpreter, expressed his appreciation.

Tonight the leading members of the mission were entertained at a dinner at the White House by the President and Mrs. Wilson, where they met a distinguished gathering of officials and residents of Washington. The list included the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Chief Justice and Mrs. White, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Clark, the Secretary to the President and Mrs. Tumulty, Admiral and Mrs. Benson, General and Mrs. Scott, Frank Polk, Counselor of the State Department; Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Phillips, Henry White, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Reginald Fendall, Lady Maude Cavendish, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Agnes Wilson, Miss Helen W. Bones, Miss Edith Benham, Colonel and Mrs. Harts, and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Berry.

M. Viviani went to the Capitol today following his visit to the White House to call on Vice President Marshall, while Marshal Joffre called on Secretary Baker, and Admiral Chocheprat on Secretary Daniels. Before going to the White House, they with the Marquis de Chambrun, called at the State Department. The employes in the State, War, and Navy building and a crowd gathered outside between the Department building and the White House, applauded them lustily as they passed.

Victory Assured, Says Viviani.

M. Viviani expressed to a group of newspaper men this afternoon the gratitude of the French nation to America for the position she has taken, and his confidence in the success of the cause in which the two nations are jointly engaged.

"From today on," he said, "all the forces of freedom are let loose. And not only victory, of which we were already assured, is certain; the true meaning of victory is made manifest; it can not be merely a fortunate military conclusion to this struggle, it will be the victory of morality and right, and will forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of the ideals of fathers."

M. Viviani spoke feelingly of his meeting with the President, referring to him as "the illustrious man, whose name is in every French mouth today, whose incomparable message is at this very hour being read and commented upon in all our schools as the most perfect charter of human rights." He expressed particularly the gratitude of the members of the French mission for their reception in Washington, saying that "it was not to us, but to our beloved and heroic France that reception was accorded."

The French leader received the newspaper men in the library of the White Mansion, which he is occupying here. He speaks no English, and addressed his audience in French. His remarks were then translated for the correspondents by M. Hovelacque, Inspector General of Public Instruction, another member of the French party. M. Viviani apologized at the beginning for his inability to speak English, saying that he had "never regretted it more than at this time." He spoke throughout with evident feeling, and his remarks were warmly applauded. He took occasion to thank the American press for its "tireless propaganda in the cause of right."

Not Asking for Troops.

In response to a question, M. Viviani emphatically disclaimed any intention on the part of the French mission to ask that

force be sent to France, saying that any suggestions of that character must come from the American Government, and that any published reports attributing such a purpose to the members of his party were without authority. He declared that it was not at all their purpose to come here offering advice to the United States, and that the nature of American co-operation must be decided by the American Government and people. He and his mission are here to exchange views and furnish information, not to suggest courses of action unless such suggestions are solicited.

Arthur J. Balfour and the other leaders of the British mission joined in the welcome accorded to the French visitors during the day. While the French leaders were occupied in the social activities of their first full day in Washington the members of the British mission began serious work, and their time was taken up largely with conferences with American officials, so far as the Americans' time could be spared from the official welcome to the French. Mr. Balfour spent the morning in consultation with the members of his party compiling information and making assignments for specific duties.

The time which the British have spent here already has been fruitful in giving an outline of what must be accomplished and the topics which will be of the most value for discussion. Tomorrow it is expected that both visiting missions will join in further organizing the work for which they have come. The broad principles which have been outlined on such subjects as trade, shipping, and similar questions by Mr. Balfour and members of his party in conference with Secretary McAdoo and other American officials, have already furnished the basis on which the detail work of the next two weeks can rest, and the efforts of the French, it is expected, will fit in satisfactorily with the general scheme now fairly well determined. The work of the two commissions is expected to dovetail satisfactorily and their common interests will necessarily be adopted.

Root Meets French Visitors.

M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Cocheprat, and the Marquis de Chambrun found Elihu Root in Mr. Lansing's office this morning when they called. They were greeted on their way through the corridors with a continuous round of handclapping from the clerks who filled the halls, both on their arrival and at their departure a few minutes later. Secretary Lansing accompanied the French leaders on their call at the White House.

As they drove from the department building to the White House entrance, they passed through long lines of motor cars decorated with the French and American colors, to continuous outburst of automobile sirens. Their reception at the White House like that of the British mission last Monday, was extremely ceremonious, and they were met at the door by a group of army and navy officers and aides in full dress uniform.

They were with the President only about fifteen minutes, during which M. Viviani presented to the President the heartfelt greetings of the French republic and the letter from President Poincaré. President Wilson responded cordially, expressing the deep friendship which America has always had for France, now made stronger by their joint action in a common cause.

When M. Viviani started for the Capitol to pay his respects to Vice President Marshall, Marshal Joffre and Admiral Chocheprat dismissed their motor cars and walked to the west entrance of the White House and across the street to the War Department steps. The white-haired Marshal surprised observers by the vigor and speed with which he stepped forward, giving his companions difficulty in keeping up with him, and as he ran up to the entrance of the War Department Building two steps at a time the spectators broke into a cheer. The leading officers of the army joined Secretary Baker in welcoming Marshal Joffre at the department, and the high officials of the navy joined Secretary Daniels in the greeting to Admiral Chocheprat. Both afterward returned to Secretary Lansing's office, where they met other high Government officials.

Joffre in Red Trousers.

Marshal Joffre was dressed in the dark blue braided coat, red trousers, braided cap, and military boots in which he is usually pictured. On his coat was the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

M. Viviani was accompanied on his visit to the Vice President by M. Hovelacque. A crowd greeted them at the Capitol. Their call was brief. It was learned afterward that a plan was being considered to ask both M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour to visit and address the Senate, but the decision necessarily will depend on other plans of the two missions.

The members of the French mission attended a luncheon given by Henry White, former Ambassador to France, at whose house they are staying. Senator Lodge, Governor McCall of Massachusetts, and Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, whose father was a personal friend of the father of the Marquis de Chambrun, were among the guests. Marshal Joffre motored through the parks of Washington this afternoon while M. Viviani took a long walk. The French mission, like the British mission, has under consideration invitations to visit other American cities, and it is considered possible that they may decide to accept some of them.

It is almost certain that they will accept an invitation to go to Philadelphia next week to participate in a Franco-American celebration now being planned. The number of visits of this kind which they will make necessarily depends on the development of their work here.

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock Admiral Cocheprat will confer with Admiral Benson at the Navy Department. At 3:30 this afternoon Marshal Joffre will call at the War College and Admiral Cocheprat will call at the Navy Yard. M. Viviani will go to the Supreme Court at 4:30 in the afternoon. They will take dinner at the French Embassy.

The five technical experts of the French mission who landed at Fort Monroe with the members who came up the Potomac on the Mayflower reached Washington today by train.

Mr. Balfour had another conference today with Secretary McAdoo, chiefly, it is understood, on trade questions. He took luncheon today with the Italian Ambassador and dined at the British Embassy.

Viviani's Statement to the American People Pledging the Gratitude of France to Them

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In a statement to the Washington correspondents of the various newspapers today, Rene Viviani, France's Vice Premier and head of the war mission, said:

I promised to receive you after having reserved, as elementary courtesy required, my first communication solely for the President. I have just had the honor, which I shared with the other members of the mission, of being received by him. I am indeed happy to have been chosen to present the greetings of the French Republic to the illustrious man whose name is in every French mouth today, whose incomparable message is at this very hour being read and commented upon in all our schools as the most perfect charter of human rights, and which so fully expresses the virtues of your race—long-suffering patience before appealing to force, and force to avenge that long-suffering patience when there can be no other means.

Since you are here to listen to me, I ask you to repeat a thousandfold the expression of our deep gratitude for the enthusiastic reception the American people has granted us in Washington. It is not to us, but to our beloved and heroic France that the reception was accorded. We were proud to be her children in those unforgettable moments when we read in the radiance of the faces we saw the noble sincerity of your hearts, and I desire to thank also the press of the United States, represented by you. I fully realize the ardent and disinterested help you have given by your tireless propaganda in the cause of right; I know your action has been incalculable. Gentlemen, I thank you.

We have come to this land to salute the American people and its Government, to call to fresh vigor our life-long friendship, sweet and cordial in the ordinary course of our lives, and which these tragic hours have raised to all the ardor of brotherly love—a brotherly love which in these last years of suffering has multiplied its most touching expressions. You have given help, not only in treasure, in every act of kindness and good-will; for us your children have shed their blood and the names of your sacred dead are inscribed forever in our hearts. And it was with a full knowledge of the meaning of what you did that you acted. Your inexhaustible generosity was not the charity of the fortunate to the distressed; it was an affirmation of your conscience, a reasoned approval of your judgment.

Your fellow-countrymen knew that under the savage assault of a nation of prey which has made of war, to quote a famous saying, its national industry, we were upholding with our incomparable allies, faithful and valiant to the death, with all those who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on the firing line, the sons of indomitable England, a struggle for the violated rights of man, for that democratic spirit which the forces of autocracy were attempting to crush throughout the world. We are ready to carry that struggle on to the end.

And now, as President Wilson has said, the Republic of the United States rises in its strength as a champion of right and rallies to the side of France and her allies. Only our descendants, when time has removed them sufficiently far from present events, will be able to measure the full significance, the grandeur of a historic act which has sent a thrill through the whole world. From today on all the forces of freedom are let loose. And not only victory, of which we were already assured, is certain; the true meaning of victory is made manifest; it can not be merely a fortunate military conclusion to this struggle, it will be the victory of morality and right, and will forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors.

To accomplish this great work, which will be carried to completion, we are about to exchange views with the men in your Government best qualified to help. The co-operation of the Republic of the United States in this world conflict is now assured. We work together as freemen who are resolved to save the ideals of mankind.

SHARP GREETS TARDIEU.

Ambassador Promises Everything That France Needs in America.

PARIS, April 26.—André Tardieu, the newly appointed French High Commissioner to the United States, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the American Club today. In the course of a stirring address on the entry of the United States into the war, M. Tardieu said it gave an opportunity for the great world democracies to show what their combined influence and power could do against autocratic Governments.

William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, in reply, said M. Tardieu would find in the United States the warmest welcome and most ample facilities for obtaining everything that France needed which the United States could give.

M. Tardieu will be accompanied to the United States by five of the leading experts on transportation, food, shipping, blockade, and finance. Lawrence V. Benet will also accompany M. Tardieu as the representative of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, of which he is President. Elaborate statistics of the requirements of France are being gathered by M. Tardieu in order that he may present detailed information to the American authorities.

ALSATIANS HAIL JOFFRE.

Send Him a Memorial Congratulating Him Upon His Honors.

PARIS, April 26.—The Alsatians of the French colony in Basel and in towns in Alsace have united in an address to Marshal Joffre on his having received the baton of a Marshal of France. The address is written upon parchment and is inclosed in a red morocco case in the form of a Marshal's baton. The address says:

To Marshal Joffre, Victor of the Marne:

Alsatians have the honor to offer you patriotic felicitations on your elevation to the high dignity of a Marshal of France. We recognize that it was the result of your great military science and your inexhaustible energy that the invasion was halted at the Marne, and we express the admiration and thanks of all Alsatians that there has been conferred upon you the highest military dignity that the Government possesses. In this we echo the wishes of all good Frenchmen and Alsatians.

Alsatians of the French colony and their unfortunate compatriots still under the German yoke associate your name with pride and admiration, with thoughts of their redemption. When Alsace shall become French soil again she will never forget what she owes you. Long live France; long live Alsace; long live Joffre!

WANTS OUR TROOPS ON THE FIRING LINE

Continued from Page 1.

speech or to talk at any length. Talking is not encouraged in my profession, but I wish to let you gentlemen know how these demonstrations of welcome have given us both sympathy and encouragement. They have made it abundantly clear that, having made common cause with the Allies, the United States is determined to insure, by every means in her power, that the ideals of democracy, freedom, and humanity, which our cause represents, shall be upheld. The greatest asset of the Allies in this war is that they are fighting for these ideals. Had it not been so we could not have continued the struggle. It was plain to us from the beginning. When, in 1914, Austria, by wantonly attacking little Serbia, and Germany, by the invasion and devastation of Belgium, plunged half the world into war, it became our clear duty to go in and help smash the bully.

"The invasion of Belgium, a practically defenseless country, was accompanied, as I well know, by an orgy of brutality—not casual outbreaks of undisciplined soldiery, for the German army of 1914 was the highest disciplined force the world has ever seen, but a policy of organized terrorism, murder, and rape, arson and pillage, accompanied by the wanton destruction of priceless monuments of the past, all sanctioned and ordered by the highest authorities. The military policy of Germany was that of the Huns of Attila, and may be summed up thus, 'I am much stronger and better prepared than you, therefore, I am going to murder you and your family and loot your house.'

Might Was Not Right.

"We came into the war in the cause of civilization, to make it clear to the world that might was not right, and to make it impossible for such things ever to happen again. We do not fight for territory, indemnities, or national aggrandizement, but for an ideal—the freedom of mankind and the right to live of small nations, and those who fight for ideals will go on striving until they attain them or perish in the attempt. The chief reason that the Allies so heartily welcome your great country into the arena of war is that you see things with our eyes, and following up the inestimable services you have rendered us in the past, you are determined to mobilize your vast resources and to strike for the cause of liberty, and to make the world a decent and a fit place to live in.

"I spoke this morning with a great soldier, Field Marshal Joffre. He is a man of whom it may be said that he saved the civilized world at the battle of the Marne and saved civilization. I was proud to think that I had the honor of serving under him and that even in those early, dark days of the retreat from Mons we felt confident that his genius would stem the tide of invasion. Now it has turned, and French and British soldiers, fighting shoulder to shoulder, are rolling back the enemy and freeing the portions of France and Belgium which he has so ruthlessly devastated. There is a fine old military maxim which says, 'When in doubt, march to the sound of the guns,' and it is there upon those fields of battle that we should like to see the manhood of your nation, and to see the Stars and Stripes fly beside the tricolor and the union jack.

Allies Understand Each Other.

"People out here have expressed surprise that our friendship with the French has stood the test of nearly three years' war, but this is not surprising, for the war is not a war of races, but a war of ideas, and we are fighting together against an armed doctrine. We love the French soldiers and I think the affection is mutual—widely different as we are in characteristics. Take an attack, the Frenchman goes forward over the parapet shouting 'Vive la France,' or other patriotic cries. The British soldier's watchword is, he fixes his bayonet and goes forward, 'The way to the early door, six pence extra.' A French ship will sink with the band playing the 'Marseillaise,' while on a British ship in similar plight the men will line up on deck and go to their death singing 'Tipperary.' Say Good-bye to Leicester Square.' But these men understand each other. They have been forged alike in the fire and hammered on the anvil of war, and they have the courage and fortitude which make them the salt of the earth. You cannot beat such men, or if you did they would never know it.

"In conclusion, I beg to thank you most cordially, not only on behalf of Mr. Balfour and his mission, but in the name of the armies of Great Britain, which I have the honor to represent, for the honor that you have done us and the great cordiality you have shown, and when I return to France and to the music of the guns, as I hope shortly to do, I shall look back on this evening as being to me a landmark in history, for I have seen a great nation rising to a great crisis."

The Major General held a continuous reception while the dinner was in progress, and many editors and their guests left their seats and walked up to the low platform on which was the speakers' table to shake his hand. The General received all cordially and assured them that he, as well as Mr. Balfour, the head of the commission, was grateful to the American people for their many kindnesses to the members of the commission.

Mayor Mitchel was the first speaker. He was presented to the diners by Job Hedges, who acted as toastmaster at the request of Hopewell Rogers, the President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"I know that he is ready," said Mr. Hedges of the Mayor. "I know that he has always been ready as Mayor, and I trust that he is ready to be Mayor again."

The Mayor's Speech.

Mayor Mitchel said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Distinguished Guests of Our Nation, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association: It is a privilege which I esteem to be given again the opportunity of greeting the members of your association, and of extending to you, on behalf of the City of New York, a very cordial welcome. It has been my good fortune to greet you twice before, when we have been discussing with each other the great questions that have been presented to the people of the United States, and we have emphasized on each of these occasions the tremendous opportunity for service to the nation that has come into your hands, you who control the great media of publicity of the country and who can meet public opinion, mold it, and direct it as no other force in the United States can do.

"A year ago I remember that we were discussing the same great question of preparedness that is presented so actually today that confronts us. I remember that the members of this association were urged to discharge that duty of leading the thought in the United States in shaping opinion to the end that the people might prepare against the eventuality that now has come. A great deal has happened since that day. America takes her place besides the allied nation in a cause of humanity, justice, and democracy. And she must take up and carry the burden that has rested upon them these two years and a half. It is for that reason that we tonight are given the privilege of welcoming here to the City of New York in the person of the General, one of the distinguished Commissioners whom Great Britain has sent to the United States, to consider with our Government the problems of this war, and to say to him, as we do, not only for the City of New York but for all parts of the United States, which are represented here in this great gathering, that the United States welcome him most cordially. That they hold the action of his Government in sending him and his distinguished associates here as an evidence of that close co-operation in this great cause between our country and his.

"It is appropriate, too, that New York should have the opportunity of welcoming the first of these Commissioners on this day which the President has set aside as France Day in the United States. Because the cause of France, the cause of Great Britain, and the cause of the United States are now one.

"And as I said, there was at one time a kindlier Germany, a Germany of Schiller and Goethe, of beer and music, of Christmas trees and of family feeling; but that Germany has disappeared, largely at the time when Prussia, in the war of '66 conquered Bavaria. That old, kindly Germany then disappeared under a superstructure of Prussian spite, and that is the Germany that our German-Americans thought of when at the commencement of this war their sympathies went out to Germany. Now that we are in this war, now that they know what the issue is, I am perfectly sure that our citizens of German descent are going to remain true to their flag. If there are people among them or among other alliances who are with us here in America, who cannot be depended upon in this way, I think we know the instruments of elimination from which they can be depended.

"But the trouble is that Germany itself in liberty, in democracy, is one hundred or two hundred years behind the times. Five years after the Declaration of Independence was addressed to King George some of the Ambassadors of the Town of Greffenberg in Silicia went to thank Frederick the Great because he had sent them money to rebuild their town, and they said to him, 'the gratitude of our dust as we is of no moment whatever, but we will therefore pray for you.' That was five years after the Declaration of Independence. People in this country who have only traveled through Germany don't understand the caste system which exists there today. They don't understand the system of hypocrisy, and they don't understand how the people are kept down. There is not any chance of rebellion in Germany; there may be riots, but there will be no revolution, and we must not put any confidence whatever upon the people of that country rising. They don't know themselves how badly they are off, and it will be a long time before they are enlightened.

Wilson the Greatest President.

"Now we have today, ladies and gentlemen, the greatest President—a President who has in his document of April 2 put forth the greatest historic document since Peter the Great called on the nations of Europe to join in the Crusades. It is a crusade in favor of liberty. He was very patient in trying to keep the peace. Everything possible was done to keep the peace, and now he is doing his best to make us efficient in war. He has declared for universal military service; but the worst enemies that we have are not open enemies. They are the insidious enemies at home, who misrepresent facts for the benefit of the Prussian autocracy.

"Why, tonight, gentlemen, I read the following editorial in The Evening Post. This editorial runs as follows:

"'Has it come to the knowledge of those who would really get voluntary service to the stage coach age, that the German Army has not disdained to make use of the system and services of the volunteer, from the ranks of the volunteer one-year men—the German Army has drawn its corps of officers for the reserve and landwehr.'

"That, gentlemen, is an absolute misstatement of fact. In the German Army every one is compelled to serve for two years, but certain people who have attained a certain standard of education are allowed to serve for one year only. After they have served that one year and passed certain examinations they come back for a period of training of seven weeks.

"They then come back in another year for another period of training and at the end of that year, if they have shown proper proficiency, they are made officers in the reserve. It is not a question of volunteering at all, because they have attained this educational standpoint, they serve one year instead of two, but they are all compelled to serve, and when The Evening Post published that editorial, in its endeavor to defeat the President in his campaign for an army, it is deliberately misstating and twisting the facts. I am sorry I read the paper, but I got in the habit of reading German papers in Germany, but I hope the German proprietors will fire the man who wrote that editorial for misstating facts.

"In every war of the United States we have made the mistake of calling for volunteers, and they want us to go on with it. It reminds me of the verses in 'Alice in Wonderland,' where the young man says to the old man, 'You're old, Father William,' the young man said, 'and your hair is all covered with white, and yet you unceasingly stand on your head. Do you think at your age it is right?' 'In my youth,' Father William replied to his son, 'I feared it would injure my brain, but now I am perfectly sure I have none, why, I do it again and again.' Those people think that Uncle Sam is so brainless that he is going to make this mistake of calling for volunteers—again and again.

"I should like to tell you at length, but my time is up. [Cries of "Go on!"] Now, there are others, I only wish to leave now, gentlemen, three thoughts with you. The first one is that everything possible was done by the President to keep the peace until it got to a point where we could not keep the peace with honor. We had no opportunity to discuss this last move of Germany. At 6 P. M. the Foreign Minister sent to me to come over, and read me the note in German—that took half an hour—in which he declared that they would commence this submarine war at 12 P. M. that night—three and a half hours notice. No previous discussion whatever, and nothing but assurances all along that they did not intend to do anything of the kind.

"Why, Bernard Shaw said that the ultimatum sent to Serbia of forty-eight hours was not a decent time in which to ask a man to pay his hotel bill. The time they gave us to answer the ultimatum of their U-boat warfare was not a decent time for the clerk to ask you to pay for your soda water. We had no opportunity whatever to discuss this matter.

"The second point that I want to bring before you is that if we had not gone in this war, if Germany had either won this war or ended the war with a draw, they would have come over here and attacked us as surely as you are sitting here tonight."

Later Mr. Gerard referred to Germany's military strength and her ambitions for world domination. He said:

"Let no man, be he rich or poor, laborer, farmer, miner, manufacturer, business man, or whatever his occupation, or in what interior part of the country he may live, believe that this is not his war. The lives and safety of himself and his family and the preservation of his property and the right to enjoy the fruits of his labor or industry depend upon its successful outcome. There is no outrage that would not be perpetrated upon us if we lost, and no citizen or section would be immune.

"We are at war with a Government possessing the greatest military machine the world has ever seen, and which believes, irrespective of American opinion on the subject, not only that this is the only effective way, but a modern war is by universal obligatory military service but that force is the only thing to be regarded.

"To adopt at the outset universal obligatory military service would be to deal the morale of our enemies a staggering blow and demonstrate at the outset that we are in this war to win. And do not forget that to deal this blow at once may save countless American lives.

"On the other hand, to hesitate, to discuss, to dispute, or to reject universal service and adopt the volunteer system is to 'give aid and comfort to the enemy' by convincing him that we are not in earnest.

"The German military caste hates the very name of America. I know that if we had remained out of this war, we would have been attacked by Germany if the war had then ended in either a draw or a German victory.

"I have heard that people in the interior of our country, in our great Middle West, are apathetic—do not believe in war with a European power would affect them. I do believe this: The people of the Middle West are too intelligent to believe that, if German submarines ruled the seas, their prosperity would not be touched, that if a German army landed in Mexico and armed and put a force to the north that the Middle West would get off scot free. An army which meets no opposition can go far, and a tribute levied on a blockaded country must be paid by all.

"Knowing the mind and might of Germany as I have for the last two and a half years, I feel that the entire country, not only as a patriotic duty, but as an absolutely necessary measure of self-preservation, to stand by the President and urge the passage of the Administration bill for universal obligatory military service."

Great Cheers for the British.

N. W. Rowell, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who saw considerable service in the war, was repeatedly cheered by the diners. The greatest outburst of the evening came when he asserted that if England had not entered the war when Germany invaded Belgium, "Prussianism, cruel, heartless Prussianism, would be enthroned in the civilized world today." He added that Great Britain had made great sacrifices in the war, and the diners jumped to their feet and cheered for several minutes.

"The last two months and the coming months have and will prove the most momentous months in human history," he continues. "During the last two months our glorious ally, Russia, has brought her formal Government in harmony with the democratic ideals for which we are fighting, and, while there may be cause for anxiety, how could it be otherwise? A great nation of 170,000,000 of people suddenly throwing off the old force of authority and struggling to be established anew—there must be cause of anxiety, but I venture to hope that the entrance of this great Republic into this struggle may give such encouragement and inspiration to the democracy of Russia that she will be able to re-establish law and order throughout her dominions and that a glorious future for the democracy of Russia may be guaranteed.

"But it means more than this. That great revolution will work reforms throughout Europe and that despicable Hohenzollernism and Hapsburgism will go the way of the Roman. It is the greatest guarantee of the peace of Europe in the days that lie before us.

Wood Hopes to Get to Front.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood came to the dinner late after attending another dinner, and spoke briefly but very emphatically in favor of universal compulsory military service, and he said he wished to put special stress on the "compulsory." He said he hoped to be able to fight at the front with General Bridges, and said that our Allies "like our money, but want us with them in the flesh, under our own flag."

"We want to get into the game as soon as we can," General Wood said, "and there are tremendous problems ahead of us. It is no time to talk of the things we should and might have done, it is time to get together now and do those things."

General Wood said the voluntary system meant wanton murder of the best men of the country, and that universal service would have to come eventually.

"No man who intends to serve can favor the voluntary system," General Wood said. He urged the publishers to use "pitiless publicity" to reveal the weaknesses of our present military system. Soldiers knew its weakness, he said, but only by such publicity could the nation be brought to a realization of the true condition.

There were two other speakers, Irving S. Cobb and William Hard, both writers. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Others who sat at the speakers' table were Elbert F. Baker, publisher of The Cleveland Plain Dealer; John M. Imrie, manager of The Canadian Press Association; Controller William A. Prendergast; Herbert L. Bridgeman of The Brooklyn Standard Union, General Felix Agnus, publisher of The Baltimore American; F. M. MacLennon, publisher of The Topeka Journal; Roy W. Howard, President of The United Press; D. D. Moore, editor in chief of The New Orleans Times Picayune; Louis N. Hammerling, President of The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers; Michael F. Hanson, publisher of The Philadelphia Record; Hopewell Rogers, President of The American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press; Talcott Williams, of the Columbia School of Journalism; Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's Secretary; Frank P. Glass, publisher of The Birmingham Advertiser; W. J. Lampton, the writer; W. L. McLean, publisher of The Philadelphia Bulletin; Robert C. Morris, Frederick Roy Martin, assistant manager of The Associated Press.

UP!

YOU may balk at climbing stairs, but your car won't balk at climbing hills if it's well lubricated with

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EXPECTS OUTLINE OF PEACE TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

Germany is strong enough to defy all, it would be an insult to the dead and living heroes to show weakness.

The Berlin Vorwärts, pointing out that it is the turn of the Social Democratic Party to appoint a Chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the Reichstag, says that Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialists, will be selected. The Vorwärts regards this as a very hopeful beginning for the reform of the constitution. It regrets that the committee was unable to hold its regular meeting after Tuesday's session of the Reichstag, owing to the failure of the bourgeois parties to appoint their members.

The same paper comments sarcastically on the announcement of the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the German Government refuses to declare its attitude amid the conflict of opinion regarding Germany's war aims. The Vorwärts says that the Government does not wish to reject directly the peace formula of the Social Democrats, but, nevertheless, refuses to adopt it because the British and French newspapers are talking nonsense, and adherence to the formula might be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The paper adds:

"Whoever wishes may read between the lines that the Government is prepared to conclude peace without annexation and indemnities, and would even be glad to get it, but does not dare say so, owing to the threatening attitude of the Paris Matin and Journal and also of the Deutsche Tageszeitung and the Tägliche Rundschau."

Georg Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, sharply criticises the declaration of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. He regrets that henceforth nobody will be able to judge from the statements of the Government what its war aims really are. "That nobody knows what the Government really wants," he says, "is the explanation of the confusion of counsels. Our leading statesman does not lead."

"Today's statement from headquarters comes just early enough to influence the conference of the munition workers," says the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger in a recent issue. "For the most part they have resumed duty again, but they will also have to repair the consequences of their dereliction from duty, and, above all things, these regrettable occurrences must be prevented from taking place again today or tomorrow.

"We are informed that attempts are still being made to instigate renewed action by the munition workers, and it is openly threatened that we must be prepared for new outbreaks of ill-will if certain claims are not acceded to. It is also reported that on May 1 there will be another general strike for twenty-four hours."

Centrists Want Peace Terms Delayed.

COPENHAGEN, April 26.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has found support for his policy, previously announced, of deferring a definite formulation of peace proposals. The support comes from the Catholic Centre, now the most powerful party in the Reichstag, which has adopted his point of view (if it is still his) favoring the postponing of a reform in the Prussian franchise until peace is effected.

On the other hand, as was to be expected, the Chancellor's declaration in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung against any precise statement of peace terms at the present time, has evoked noisy protests from opponents on both sides of the Chamber. The Socialists declare that his refusal to put forth definite peace terms is evidence of weakness and indecision, while the Pan Germans are indignant over the absence of an authoritative disavowal from the Government's side of the Socialist proposals of no annexations or indemnities.

The renewed decision of the Government not to commit itself with regard to peace is said to be due to a fear that such action would please nobody, but would cut away support from all sides, and also to the belief that for the present little is to be hoped for from its missionary efforts in Russia—a field from which it is promptly and extensively informed.

Scheidemann in Stockholm Again.

Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the German majority Socialists, and Dr. Eduard David, one of the Socialist leaders in the Reichstag, have arrived in Copenhagen. Herr Scheidemann recently visited Copenhagen in an endeavor to bring about peace between Russia and Germany. Dr. David is also a peace advocate.

The protests of a Socialist representative in the Reichstag committee yesterday called attention for the first time to the fact that German newspapers must now submit to a preliminary censorship before being permitted to leave the country. For some time the Radical Socialist newspapers have been markedly behind other publications in the time of their delivery here. The authorities have evidently resorted to this means to block the channel through which disagreeable news and discussions have reached foreign cars.

At the same meeting of the Reichstag committee, which was devoted to military questions, it was indicated that all was not satisfactory in the manufacture of explosives. Deputy Gothein demanded information as to the status of the production of explosives and criticised as inadequate a confidential report of the Minister of War on the military situation in the west.

250,000 STRUCK IN BERLIN.

State Department Gets Figures from a Recent Sojourner in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Word reached the State Department today in a dispatch from a man who has just arrived in a neutral country from Germany that 250,000 persons were involved in the recent strike in Berlin. Whether this traveler was an official or a citizen was not, for obvious reasons, disclosed, by the department, whose announcement reads:

"The Department of State is advised by a traveler arriving in a neutral country from Germany that a strike of 250,000 laborers in Berlin snowed the growth of desire for peace. The bread rations have been reduced from 1,900 (about 4 pounds 6 ounces) grams to 1,000 (3½ pounds) per week.

A separate announcement regarding the strikes in the Elbing district read:

"The Department of State is informed by telegraph that newspaper reports from Berlin, dated April 22, say that as a result of the continuing strike at Elbing orders have been issued by the Commander in Chief of that district that if the munition workers who had obtained leave from the front in order to work in munition factories did not return to work before April 30 they would have to report immediately to military headquarters. As a result of this work was immediately resumed."

Diplomatic advices received here today say that the German press is manifesting great uneasiness over the peace propaganda of the Socialists, which is conducted principally by the majority Socialist leader Scheidemann. Some of the influential papers demand that the Imperial Chancellor command Scheidemann to stop his agitation for peace and to suspend his negotiations with the Russian Socialists. The Kreuz-Zeitung asserts that there is danger that, in concert with the Russian laborer, Scheidemann will compel the German Government and the German people to conclude a peace which will stand in no adequate proportion to the sacrifices made by the German nation. This journal says that the peace agitation will be a distinct hindrance to obtaining the security of the empire in the future.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says peril may be the fruit of the peace propaganda, and it sees the possibility of Germany being strangled, while in the midst of a gigantic war, by serious internal difficulties.

Official reports from countries contiguous to Germany indicate that the leaders of the nation, except the Socialists, are becoming the pinned by proportions which the peace agitation has assumed and fear disastrous political, if not military, results from it.

WORK FOR GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Reformers, Headed by Former Berlin Editor, Organize in Berne.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Official dispatches from Berne to the State Department announce the appointment there of a committee organized for propaganda purposes in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government in Germany. The commission is headed by Dr. Roese Meyer, former editor of the Morgenpost of Berlin.

The establishment at an early date of a Berne newspaper to further the work of the committee is announced. The publication will be known as the Freie Zeitung.

RIDICULES OUR IDEALISM.

Koelnische Zeitung Pictures the Profligacy of American Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The Kölnische Zeitung ridicules the disinterestedness and idealistic motives which the whole world attributes to America's entrance into the war, asserting that the continuation of the fighting is a matter of business for that country.

According to an unnamed but prominent Brazilian who spent a Winter in New York, "The pleasure of social life in American towns is limitless—six to seven balls a night; the women half naked, but covered with jewels, and the men's pockets filled with money—as long as the munition factories keep going. And for this European democrats enjoy the pleasure of the trenches!"

At a Conservative demonstration in Berlin yesterday Dr. Diebrich is said to have made a violent attack on internal reforms and on the Russian revolutionists, defending the monarchy. In the course of his attack he asked what German diplomacy was doing when it allowed Ambassador Gerard to stay among us to confer with his Majesty's councilors and talk us into America's politics after it was long ago known how America stood."

BRITISH AIR CASUALTIES 840 IN FOUR MONTHS

M. P. Denounces the Use of Inefficient Airplanes Against the Germans.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons today W. Joynson-Hicks, who on several occasions before has discussed the British air service, severely criticised that service, complaining that inefficient machines, which ought never be allowed to fly over the German lines, were being used against superior enemy aircraft.

He gave figures, compiled from the casualty lists, showing the following losses of British pilots: January, 56; February, 119; March, 132; April to date, 319. In the same period, he said, there had been 121 casualties in the Royal Naval Air service, and 73 pilots learning to fly had been killed.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks urged the Government to cancel all contracts for inefficient machines and to concentrate on new construction of the latest types.

Mr. Elkus's Condition Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A dispatch to the State Department from Constantinople says the condition of Ambassador Abram I. Elkus, who is suffering from an attack of spotted typhus, is satisfactory. The Ambassador is resting easily, and no fear is entertained for him. He will not be removed from the Turkish capital, notwithstanding the severance of relations with the United States, until his condition warrants his removal.

EXPECTS OUR FIGHTERS TO BEAT ALL RECORDS

French Writer Looks for 300,000 Americans in France Within Three Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 26.—America's reputation for beating records inspires many writers here with confidence that she will startle the world by the rapidity of her intervention in the war. The ever-sanguine Gustave Hervé, in La Victoire, referring to the report that America will send 1,000,000 men in a year's time, exclaims:

"We hope, indeed, that in a year Germany will be on her knees. If our American friends desire to spare the outpouring of French blood, it is not in a year's time that they will hurry to aid, but at the end of this Summer. We can never believe that a nation so alert, so sport-loving, so rapid, would be incapable of organizing and equipping an army of 300,000 in three months. It is all very well for old Europe, fettered down by bureaucracy, to spend two or three years training her young men in barracks, but young America—if she takes more than three months to organize her divisions of infantry, her reputation in Europe is lost. Not in one year, but in three or four months French, British, and American aircraft should be so abundant as to prevent the Germans having a single airplane alert. Our American friends are not averse to astonishing the world. Do they want to astonish Marshal Joffre? Let them show the victor of the Marne, who, before the war, believed that it took three years to make French soldiers, how America can turn them out in three months."

Luigi Campolonghi, a well-known Italian journalist, who often contributes inspired articles to the Paris press, is missing Italy's rôle in the general plan of the Entente offensive, writes in the Petit Parisien:

"There is one thing I can affirm—which I even feel authorized to state—that is, that the understanding between the French, British, and Italian governments is perfect. Though the different high commands are independent one of another, the conduct of the war is uniform, thanks to the permanent contract between the leaders. Today there is no longer a French, British, or Italian plan—there is only the Entente's plan. In this plan each army has its rôle definitely assigned, which must be enacted under prearranged conditions in the determined zone at the appointed hour, in perfect accord with the other armies. Italy's momentary inactivity discovers by no means a part of future action. Let us have patience. We shall not have to wait long."

SWISS TOWN BOMBARDED.

Unidentified Aviator Drops Bombs, Injuring Several Persons.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 26, (via Paris.)—Late Tuesday night an unknown aviator flew over the Swiss town of Porrentrui throwing explosive bombs and seriously damaging buildings and injuring a number of people. A watch factory, in which night work was proceeding, was struck, the roof being blown off and telegraph and telephone wires destroyed. Three persons, including a child, were injured.

The military authorities are seeking the identity and nationality of the aviator.

Publishers' Resolutions Reach Senate

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The resolutions adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York yesterday, urging upon Congress the elimination of the press censorship provision from the Espionage bill, were presented to the Senate today by Vice President Marshall, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in The Congressional Record.

MOVE FOR 2-CENT PAPERS.

Proposal Before Publishers That the Price of 1-Cent Papers Be Raised.

A proposal to advance the price of all one-cent daily newspapers to 2 cents was indorsed yesterday by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in convention at the Waldorf. A resolution recommending the advance was introduced after the 350 editors and publishers from all parts of the United States had listened to reports showing that the cost of materials and labor had risen to such a point that many of the owners of one-cent newspapers were selling them at a loss.

Hopewell Rogers, President of the association, was authorized to appoint a committee of five to discuss the proposal in detail with the publishers of newspapers in the larger cities and to collect such other data as might have a bearing on the subject. Realizing that if the proposed plan went through, the public might observe a coin which could be found conveniently in the purchase of newspapers, the association also adopted a resolution to the effect that it was the "sense of the convention that the Government should coin a two-cent piece, or resume the coining of a two-cent piece" which would meet the requirements of the people.

General Felix Agnus, publisher of The Baltimore American, introduced the resolution calling for an advance in price. It was adopted without opposition. Harry Chandler, manager of The Los Angeles Times, being one of those to speak in favor of it. He and Colonel A. Carter, manager of The Fort Worth Star-Telegram, sponsored the resolution calling for a new two-cent piece.

As had been expected, the great amount of work before the convention forced the association

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"I have recommended the use of Bell-ans to over 200 of my patients and friends and always get fine results. Every one praises them. I gave a Baker a few tablets about a month ago and he wrote for more, saying that the first dose had relieved him of pain from Indigestion for the first time in over a year. He also said he had taken several other remedies, but none of them helped him. Bell-ans are really the greatest thing for Indigestion that I ever came in contact with." Dr. J. R. Willis, D. D. S., 1700 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

CALLS FOR REFORM IN THE ADMIRALTY

Continued from Page 1.

to her knees are better known in America than here, where Admiral von Capelle's estimates received scant notice, and the public at large has little or no idea of the seriousness of the outlook.

The Westminster Gazette is charged with exaggerating the situation by even speaking of the possible victory of the submarine in the phrase, "If victory were with the submarine, there would henceforth be neither freedom of seas nor even safety on seas for anybody." The Westminster Gazette expresses confidence that the world which has supreme interests in outbuilding destruction and concentrating all available tonnage on this struggle, will win against the submarine, but it adds, "Blind belief that somehow or other we shall escape the monstrous conclusion which threatens us isn't going to carry us through."

Admiralty Under General Attack.

LONDON, Friday, April 27.—The newspapers this morning editorially criticise the Admiralty for the losses to shipping last week, knowledge of which was gained through the usual weekly statement issued by the Admiralty.

"In war nothing counts but success," says The Daily Mail. "An Admiralty Board which allows U-boats to sink fifty-five British ships in a week need expect no gratitude. We expect it to sink submarines and to begin sinking them now. Command of the sea is passing into the hands of the U-boats, and if the sea lords permit this to continue they need not expect the country to accept any excuses."

The Daily News says: "Failure of the Admiralty to cope with the tremendous task thrust upon it is a mere fact, undenied by any one. Possibly nobody would have done better than Sir Edward Carson, (First Lord of the Admiralty,) but Sir Edward has failed. It is conceivable that no other administrative order than that which rules within the Admiralty would have succeeded, but that order has failed."

The Daily Express sees a vision of the creation of an immense German fleet of mine layers with the object of sowing the world's seas with mines. The newspaper tells the Admiralty that its only way out of the difficulty is to devise means for making it impossible for U-boats "to get out of their holes, or, if out, to get back."

The Morning Post, in commenting on the situation, casts an eager glance to America. It admits that time must elapse before American help is possible, but says:

"We ask our American friends to take the whole situation very seriously into account. It is useless to imagine either that the submarine warfare upon commerce is not a main factor in the war or that some happy invention may defeat the submarine. It probably will be defeated, but it would be suicidal to reckon on this."

Captain Charles Bathurst, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, told a public audience yesterday that the consumption of bread is averaging six pounds per head of the whole population, instead of the prescribed four pounds. The newspapers print statements to the effect that hardly one person in ten has heeded the warning given by Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, when he put the public on its honor to observe the ration limit. All the papers say that the food crisis is a serious one. Some of the journals assert that a rationing scheme is not merely probable, but has been decided upon, and that bread tickets are already in the printers' hands.

A grave warning that the submarine menace may be an important factor in deciding the outcome of the war was sounded yesterday by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade. Addressing a luncheon of business men, Sir Albert said:

"We have not yet found a way of dealing with the submarines so as to remove the danger of their being an enormously important factor in determining the outcome of the war. The effect of the submarine war upon the existence of the British Empire is simply this—that we cannot continue to bring into this country all the supplies and materials required for our existence, for the continuance of the war, and for the actual needs of our industries.

"The entry of the United States into the war will have a far-reaching effect on the ultimate result. The United States will be quick to realize the serious position of shipping as the result of the submarine war. She will turn out ships so rapidly that for every vessel sunk by the Germans another will be floated upon the seas.

"Our courage and perseverance will be tested to the utmost before success comes, and I have no doubt we will overcome all obstacles."

In the House of Lords Admiral Baron Beresford criticised the Admiralty's weekly returns of shipping losses as "seriously misleading, since they omit losses of neutrals through which this country is now really being fed, while the totals of arrivals and sailings include both neutral and allied vessels."

Replying to Admiral Beresford in behalf of the Government, Lord Lytton said that the construction of standard-ised motor ships was proceeding as fast as the material available allowed. Difficulties naturally arose in discharging freight when vessels detained for war reasons arrived simultaneously, he added.

NEARLY 150,000 SERBS TRANSPORTED BY ITALY

Her Ships Carried Army to Safety, Though Attacked Nineteen Times by U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 25.—Official figures now available show that the transportation of the Serbian Army to safety was a great task, and that it was accomplished almost entirely by Italian warships and merchant vessels.

These conveyed 11,651 wounded and ill through the submarine-infested Adriatic, besides 130,841 soldiers taken to Corfu and 4,100 to Biserta. To do this 508 trips were made, while seventeen trips were required to transport cavalry and fifteen to take prisoners and food supplies.

Nineteen times the convoys were attacked, but each time the enemy was frustrated through the alertness of the Italian destroyers.

A Scandinavian Council.

STOCKHOLM, April 26, (via London.)—The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the three Scandinavian countries will hold a meeting in Stockholm from May 9 to May 11. They will discuss questions of mutual interest. The visitors will be guests of the King.

FOE'S ARMIES EQUAL ON BOTH FRONTS

Russians Conclude That Germany's Greatest Concern Is for Anglo-French Menace.

ROOT GOING TO PETROGRAD

Accepts Offer to Head Government Mission—Francis Belittles Anti-American Demonstration.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 26.—The Russky Invalid states that the enemy has from 150 to 155 divisions of infantry and cavalry on the Russian front, 85 to 90 of them being German, 55 Austrian, and 15 Turkish and Bulgarian.

On the front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who commands eleven armies, there are three grouped under Generals Eicchorn, Linsinger, and the Austrian General Boehm-Ermolli. He holds two-thirds of the whole front with 105 divisions, while Archduke Joseph commands in Bukowina 15 and Mackensen on the Rumanian front 35 mixed divisions.

Only three of the northern armies from Riga to Vilna and the Pinsk army under General Grenau are purely German, while only one army under Kerbach is Austrian. In the remainder of the Austro-Germany Army the German element is predominant north of the Pripet and the Austrian element south of it. Turkish troops are found in the armies commanded by Bothmer, Falkenhayn, and Toschev on the Bukowina, Rumanian, and Dobrudja fronts.

The Russky Invalid points out that as the enemy has about the same number of divisions on the Anglo-French front and as the length of the Russian front is three times greater, it is evident that Germany's real concern is with the Anglo-French front.

Commenting on a statement by Scheidemann, the German Socialist, in favor of a separate peace with Russia, The Bourse Gazette resents the suspicions of Russia's fidelity to her allies, and emphasizes the incomparable dignity of Russia's answer to inquiries on this subject. These inquiries are subtly supported by Berlin. Free Russia, it declares, has a right to demand that trust be placed in her.

ELIHU ROOT ACCEPTS MISSION TO RUSSIA

Francis Reports That Socialist Anti-American Outburst in Petrograd Was Insignificant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Elihu Root's acceptance of the Chairmanship of a special diplomatic mission to the new Russian Republican Government was officially announced at the State Department today. Mr. Root, as a former Secretary of State and Secretary of War and Senator, is expected to give to the mission the distinction that characterizes the French and British missions now in this country. Word of the commission's coming already has been conveyed to the Russian Government, and it has been indicated in response that it will be warmly welcomed.

The personnel, scope, and date of the departure of the special mission have not yet been disclosed. It is assumed, however, that the mission will be authorized to engage in the widest conversations with the Russian leaders, so as to find out the most urgent Russian needs, and at the same time to place American experiences in republican government at the disposal of the new republic.

The mission will be able to find out at first hand the stability of the new Russian Government. This information will have direct bearing not only on American plans, but on its fiscal plans also.

An official report on threatened attacks on the American Embassy at Petrograd was received by Secretary Lansing today in a cablegram from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Francis tells the department he considers the incident insignificant, and would not have reported it at all by cable but for the fact that sensational reports may have reached America and created the impression that the new Government was not maintaining order and protecting life and property in Petrograd.

"On Sunday evening," his report reads in part, "the Ambassador was informed that crowds of excited people with a black flag were planning to attack the American Embassy, having been moved thereto by a violent speech of a Socialist named Lenin. At the embassy he found a guard of seven soldiers who had been sent to protect the embassy. Presently a further small detachment of soldiers arrived. Ten minutes later messengers arrived and stated that the crowd had been dispersed.

"On Monday M. Milukoff telephoned the Ambassador that an Anarchist had addressed the crowd on Nevsky Prospect, arousing them by stating that an Italian named Muni had been executed in the United States. The Government acted promptly to protect the embassy, arresting three of the crowd and dispersing the others."

ROOT CALLS THE WAR A PEACE MOVEMENT

Declares the World Cannot Exist Half Democratic and Half Autocratic.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In his address as President opening the eleventh annual session of the American Society of International Law here tonight, Elihu Root referred to the war against Germany as the great peace movement, and declared that the world could not exist half democratic and half autocratic.

"The democracies of the world are gathered about the last stronghold of autocracy," he said, "and engaged in the conflict thrust upon them by dynastic policy pursuing the ambition of rulers under claim of divine right for their own aggrandizement, their own glory, without regard to law or justice or faith. No one knows how soon the end will come or what dreadful suffering and sacrifice may stand between, but the progress of the great world movement cannot be turned back or defeated.

"Millions who have learned under freedom to hope and aspire for better things are paying the price that the peaceful peoples of the earth may live in security under the protection of law based upon all-embracing justice and supreme in the communition of nations.

"The world cannot exist half democratic and half autocratic. It must be all democratic or all Prussian. There can be no compromise. If it is all Prussian, there can be no international law. If it is all democratic, international law honored and observed may well be expected as a natural development of the principles which make democratic self-government possible."

"Russia," said he, "extirpating the Government which has been for modern times the typical illustration of autocracy, is engaged in establishing the new self-control of that vast empire upon the basis of universal suffrage and republican institutions."

Efforts of nations in the past to guarantee world peace following great convulsions have failed, Mr. Root said, and a similar result "must follow any attempt to base a system of international law upon definite and rigid limitations devised to meet the expediency of the moment." Democracies, he added, can adjust differences, but there can be no hope of peace with autocracies.

FOE SEEKS TO PARLEY WITH RUSSIAN ARMY

PETROGRAD, April 26.—A telegram received here from Riga indicates that the Germans are continuing unremittingly their attempts to parley with the Russian soldiers. At one place they displayed a placard on which was written: "Russians, do not attack. We also will not attack."

On many sectors of the Minsk front in the last few days the Germans have not fired a shot, evidently basing fond hopes on the result of the Russian soldiers' conference at Minsk. Airplanes have dropped proclamations which allege there is a popular movement in Germany in favor of a cessation of the war and propose the initiation of peace negotiations mutually on honorable conditions.

Dispatches from Kiev report that arrivals from the front are recounting many instances of parties of Germans and Austrians carrying red and white flags striving to reach the Russian trenches despite Russian fire. In one case some reached the Russian wire entanglements and were taken prisoner. They related a story of a desire in the Teuton ranks for an immediate peace, especially among the Socialists.

ALLIES TO AID POLAND.

Bonar Law Applauds Move of Russian Provisional Government.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons today Chancellor Bonar Law welcomed the declaration of the Provisional Government of Russia recognizing the rights of the Poles to decide their own affairs.

"Thanks to the liberal and statesmanlike action of the Provisional Government," he said, "Poland will appear again in international life and take her share with the other nations in working together for the common good of civilization. Our efforts in the war will be directed toward helping Poland to realize her unity on lines described in the Russian proclamation under conditions which will make her strong and independent."

The Chancellor's speech was applauded frequently by the Irish members. After Bonar Law had concluded his remarks, John Dillon, Nationalist, asked whether the Russian Government in issuing its proclamation and the British Government in giving assent had given consideration to dealing with any veto of the independence of Poland by the large number of Germans resident there.

"I do not know of any such conditions," said the Chancellor, "but there is certainly no part of Poland in which conditions are the same as in the district of Ireland to which the member refers."

BEILIS'S ACCUSER JAILED.

Dispatches from Petrograd received yesterday by the Jewish Daily Forward of this city tell of the proposal of the new Government to bring to trial former Minister of Justice Shtcheglovitoff, who was instrumental in prosecuting Mendel Beilis, the shoemaker of Kiev, whose trial on the charge that he participated in a ritual murder horrified the world.

At the outbreak of the revolution, Shtchglovitoff was arrested with the other Ministers of the former régime, the dispatch stated, and was confined in the Fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul in Petrograd. It was decided this week to try him on a charge of falsely prosecuting Beilis. For this purpose he was transferred to the fortress at Kiev, and will be tried in the same court in which the shoemaker was defended by the ablest lawyers.

"The famous revolutionist, Leo Deutsch, who arrived yesterday from New York via London," the dispatch continues, "received a magnificent welcome. He spoke, urging the workmen and soldiers present to defend the country and the new freedom. His speech provoked the enthusiasm of all present."

EXPECTS ALLIES TO BEAT U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

submarine rose to the surface, the hatches opened, and the crew of twenty-seven men came on deck and surrendered. The four captors had a problem on their hands until a destroyer opportunely appeared.

There were some things about the submarine situation about which Admiral de Chair could not speak. Otherwise he discussed the situation freely:

"I only wish," he said, "that I could tell you the number of German submarines that we have sunk. Unfortunately, however, that is a naval secret as also are the means of detection of submarines and of combatting them, which it will be necessary to guard in closest secrecy until the end of the war. Your navy has been furnished with full details, however, by the present mission."

Of the prospect of submarines appearing in American waters, Admiral de Chair said:

"It would not pay Germany to inaugurate a general submarine campaign off the American coast, unless she could also establish bases here. Each submarine carries from eight to ten torpedoes, besides a limited fuel supply, and would largely be wasted in the long trip over and back, not to mention the warm reception she would probably receive.

"Other submarines, to supply fuel and torpedoes, are known to be in operation; but little direct evidence has been received that they are successful. The great difficulty in locating the submarines on patrol is largely responsible. As a result the Germans prefer to stay out for two or three weeks and then return to port, whence they are sent out again, almost before the crew have had time to reach shore.

"Nobody knows exactly how many submarines the Germans are building, but we know they are working at feverish speed and have heard reports that they are turning out from two to three a week. The time of construction is about eight months, with a similar length of time for torpedoes, and great uncertainty exists as to how long Germany can continue to supply both vessels and torpedoes. We only wish the press could help us to learn this.

"The crew of a submarine as a rule requires from six weeks to two months' training, but the officers and other experts require at least three months. There have been many reports that the Germans have been forced to weaken the personnel of the high sea fleet to maintain their supply of seamen, but of this we are uncertain. It is, however, absolutely true that some of the captured crews are nearly crazy and wholly sick of their job.

"The best defense against submarines, we have found, is the armed ship. During the early days they entirely veered away from such vessels and even now only attack them submerged, when it is necessary to waste a torpedo, which can often be dodged, and to expose the submarine itself to destruction.

"We have found that they are very much disconcerted if a ship tries to run them down.

"Night attacks by submarine are not especially to be feared, as it is nearly as easy for a vessel to see a submarine as it is for a submarine to see a vessel. Usually they run on the surface at night, charging their batteries, and leave behind them a plain phosphorescent wake, as does a torpedo fired at night. Sometimes, of course, they catch the loom of a ship on the skyline to great advantage. It is at night only that they have any opportunity to rig up their small wireless devices to receive orders from home.

"Submarine chasers are very valuable, as they are very fast and are especially unpopular with the undersea boats. A three-pound gun is effective if it strikes the vessel's shell, but where the submarine is submerged a four-inch gun is desirable to break down the armored conning tower. Submarines, we know, are carrying four-inch guns themselves, and some are reported to be carrying five and six-inch guns. Their cruising capacity is also being largely increased.

"It is extremely difficult to know if you have actually sunk a submarine, as sometimes they merely sink to the bottom. The presence of oil on the surface is a good indication, though not absolutely conclusive. It may be used for deception.

"All the indications are good that the American steamer Mongolia bagged one, though it is possible it got away. One of the great difficulties we have had to deal with has been whales, who have absorbed an enormous amount of projectiles fired in the belief that they were German U-boats.

"The entrance of the American fleet into the war hardly makes it more probable that the Allies will send their big fleets in after the Germans. It is not good strategy to risk war vessels against land fortifications. Nevertheless, we continue as during nearly three years, to hope that the Germans will come out. We will take every risk to meet them, as we did in going so close to their shores in the Jutland fight."

BRITISH GUNNERS AND AIRMEN WIN

Continued from Page 1.

stalling, banking, sideslipping, and looping in order to get in the first shot. It was the German who tired first, though he showed himself master of his machine.

There are boys in the British air service who have killed six or seven Germans in single combat and a few who have accounted for many more and go off again for mornings, hunting men as if on a good adventure. Yet they know the risks and the fortune of war. They cannot have all the luck all the time. When their turn comes, it is quick to the end, or if hit and left alive they do amazing things up there in the high skies to save the final crash.

A few evenings ago two of the young British officers were attacked by five hostile aircraft and both were wounded, one in seven places, but they destroyed one of the German airplanes and landed safely, though their own machine was pierced by many bullets.

On another evening of the battle of Arras two German aircraft were engaged by one of the British and were forced to land, though one of the British officers had his collarbone broken by a machine gun bullet.

Day after day these episodes are reported and the machines of the officers do not come home. But when another dawn comes the British air squadrons rise again and fly over the storm of the battlefield, as I see them on the wing over Arras, and away. There is no romance except when the tale is told in the night bombing raids, no exultant joy in struggling through the snowstorm to drop high explosives on a distant town.

During this battle of Arras the British airmen have made thousands of flights over the German lines, have engaged in hundreds of combats with hostile squadrons, and at the cost of their own lives in many cases have saved the British infantry great losses by keeping down the fire of the German batteries, destroying their kite balloons, signaling preparations for the German counter-attacks, photographing the enemy's trenches and positions, and blinding his own power of observation to some extent, at least, by chasing his aeroplanes away from the lines on a day when the British infantry is not hard pressed.

It is good to pay this tribute to the flying men, whose exploits are not much recorded, though they are always overhead and though the droning song of their engines is always the accompaniment of battle down below.

Downed 100 German Machines.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 26.—Heavily overcast skies are giving the German airmen a brief respite from British aerial attacks, enabling them to make efforts to reorganize their badly damaged squadrons; for in four days' fighting the British have accounted for nearly 100 enemy machines.

The British airmen were praying for continuance of clear weather, as their worrying tactics had provoked the Germans into heavy fighting, but clouds gathered yesterday, and today also the skies were overcast. In consequence, the airplane hunt was restricted.

Owing to the heavy inroads made by British airmen, German kite balloons are extremely timid these days, although the Germans depend mostly on them for artillery observation. They seldom attempt overhead observation with airplanes. The only aircraft seen on this side of the line are fast fighting scouts, which attempt raids and scurry home again in the clouds.

FRENCH BEAT OFF STRONG ASSAULTS

Heavy Gunfire Resumed on the Aisne Front After the Repulse of Crown Prince's Forces.

Paris, April 26.—Terrific fighting continued last night on the front of the French offensive, the Germans renewing their counterattacks on the high ground near the Chemin-des-Dames, especially west of Cerny. Today, however, there was a lull in infantry action, but there was violent artillery activity.

Both official and unofficial accounts of the combats of last night state that the German losses in their attacks on the French line were heavy. The day bulletin of the War Office says:

Intermittent artillery fighting occurred in various sectors. On the bank of the Oise a German reconnoitring party attempted to approach our trenches near Moy. It was repulsed easily.

North of the Aisne the enemy renewed in vain his efforts to expel us from the plateau near the Chemin-des-Dames. After a violent bombardment yesterday evening two powerful attacks were made on the front about two kilometers west of Cerny. These assaults were broken before our lines with very heavy losses for the enemy. Another effort in the region of Hurtebise Farm was equally unsuccessful. In the region of Juvincourt our artillery caught enemy working parties under its fire and dispersed them.

In the region of La Pompelle, in the Champagne, and also on the front between Navarin Farm and Tahure several surprise attacks by the enemy were repulsed with no result other than to leave prisoners in our hands.

The night bulletin reads:

In Belgium the two artilleries were very active in the sector of Westende. South of the Ailette River we caught under our fire and dispersed an enemy concentration near Vauxaillon.

Between the Aisne and the Chemin-des-Dames the Germans, after their sanguinary checks of yesterday, did not renew their attempts. A violent artillery action in the sectors of Cerny and Hurtebise was not followed by any infantry action.

On the left bank of the Meuse a strong enemy reconnoissance, which attempted to reach our lines in the Avocourt Wood, was repulsed by our grenadiers.

A dispatch from French Headquarters, dated last evening, says:

"The Germans today unsuccessfully hurled masses of men against Hurtebise Farm, westward of Craonne. The only result of several strong German attempts to recover the territory, won from them in the last week's severe fighting, was an enormous sacrifice of some of their best troops.

"During these attacks the correspondent watched the French artillery hurling wide salvos of shells which dropped with methodical precision on the German lines further eastward in the vicinity of Ville-aux-Bois. The Germans were most reluctant to surrender this position as it, with Craonne, formed one of the pillars of their line here. They still hold Craonne.

"The capture of the village of Ville-aux-Bois forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the recent fighting. A regiment commanded by Colonel ——— was the formation to which fell the task of capturing two woods—the Bois des Buttes and the Bois des Boches—between which lies the village of Ville-aux-Bois.

"This regiment did its work so well that at the end of the first day it had taken many hundreds of prisoners and dozens of machine guns. The prisoners alone numbered more than the Frenchmen who made the attack, while the French casualties, owing to the care with which the attack was organized and carried out, were almost incredibly light.

COLD STEEL WON FIGHT FOR BRITISH IN DARK

Position Which Four Daylight Attacks Had Failed to Carry Was Captured in Ten Minutes.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 26, (via London.)—Despite all the wondrous war weapons that modern science has created, the cold steel of the bayonet has asserted itself anew in much recent fighting as the arm of last appeal.

The struggles about Monchy-le-Preux since Monday have attained an intensity unequaled by any of the fighting in the Somme campaign last year. There was one German position north of the town and paralleling the Scarpe River which resisted four desperate attacks. It was finally decided to take this position at the point of the bayonet without a shot being fired to rob the attack of its surprise nature.

The attack was made along a three-quarters of a mile front under, cover of darkness. The battalions were formed in comparatively close order, and the whispered word of command, repeated along the line, trudged forward into the night. Grim and silent figures they were, some in kilts, some in plain khaki, each man wearing a steel helmet and having a firm grip of his rifle with fixed bayonet, the polished surface of which, however, caught no reflecting glint in the enveloping darkness.

Overhead shells were droning, and back of the lines guns could be heard. But it was only a desultory bombardment, and there were fleeting intervals of strange quiet just where the determined line of British troops was approaching their unsuspecting foes.

There is little more to tell. The sound of fighting in the trenches was lost in the British barrage, which closed down behind the German position as soon as the British signalled that they had entered the position. This barrage cut off any German who attempted to flee. Thus, in ten minutes with the silent bayonet was won a position which had held out two days.

The bayonet also has been effective in dealing with troublesome machine guns and gunners. A few brave men, stealing out in the night, have been able to accomplish much.

Several British battalions have reported in the past few days that the Germans are again employing the old "kamerad" ruse, suddenly standing up in the shallow trenches and holding up their hands and snouting across to their opponents that they would surrender. Two battalions, believing the sincerity of this proposal, started across to bring in the prisoners, but were immediately attacked.

Incidents like this have helped to add an element of bitterness to the fighting to a degree which has startled even those men who have been in the battles since the first German rush through Belgium.

The British have given unceasing attention to bayonet fighting drill in the past two years. The month of training in England has been supplemented by post-graduate courses in the training camps in France, and have been continued as the units passed down through the corps into divisions, brigades, and battalions.

BRITISH GUNS NOW DOMINANT.

This Results Partly from Established Superiority in the Air.

LONDON, April 26.—The outstanding feature of the second phase of the battle of Arras is the establishment of superiority in artillery by the British, and because of this they have been able to maintain a successful offensive, said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

General Maurice said the Germans had drawn on their strategic reserve and brought up great new forces in an attempt to stem the onslaught, but that the British machine was working without a hitch. He was certain that the German losses were high in the eighteen days of the Arras battle, while the British casualties, he said, had been something less than half what they were in the corresponding period of the Somme offense.

"Our superiority in artillery," said General Maurice, "is due not so much to excess in the number of guns as to superior gunnery and a plentiful supply of munitions. We are getting the results of the efforts of the munition workers at home, for great quantities of guns and munitions are being poured into France.

"A fact which means much to our artillery work is that we have finally established a definite superiority in the air, for it is through the airplanes that much artillery firing is directed. The Germans at present are losing about three and one-half times as many planes as the British.

"The troops which we are facing are among the best in the Germany Army, for they have rushed up all their reserve forces in an attempt to hold us back. The fighting has been particularly fierce, and the Germans have sacrificed vast numbers of men in counterassaults, for we have mowed them down with our artillery and machine guns. There is no question that their losses are far greater than ours."

GROUND GAINED, SAYS BERLIN.

Official Statement Tells of Checking Many Assaults.

BERLIN, April 26, (via London.)—The German position at Gavrelle, in the Arras battlefield, is now situated at the eastern boundary of the village, says today's Army Headquarters statement, which reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Yesterday the enemy exerted himself only in local attacks near Arras. South of the Scarpe River his attacking waves stormed our positions three times. They had to withdraw each time.

The artillery battle continued with considerable violence in some sectors. At Gavrelle our position is now situated on the eastern boundary of the village.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—The general situation is unchanged. The artillery duel limited itself to a narrow front. Near Hurtebise farm and further east our position on the Chemin-des-Dames ridge was improved by some advances, during which we took prisoner three French officers and more than 160 men. In the evening the enemy, after a violent increase of his artillery fire, attacked on a front of three kilometers. He was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

In the Champagne the fighting was limited to hand grenade encounters.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht.—There were no events of importance.

The enemy lost six airplanes yesterday. Lieutenant Schaefer brought down his twenty-second and twenty-third machines.

LONDON, April 26.—The German newspapers are claiming victory in the battle of Arras, says the Hague correspondent of The Evening News. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The second battle of Arras can never be made good by the British, who lost it at an enormous cost in men and material."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"German troops look across fields piled with corpses to the British Army, which they have repelled successfully."

GERMANS RUSH UP RESERVES.

LONDON, April 26.—Following the complete repulse of more German attacks last night on British positions near Gavrelle, east of Arras, there was a comparative lull in activity today. According to Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, however, a speedy resumption of the assaults is likely. He writes:

"The Germans are still hurrying up fresh reserves to press their counter-attacks. They are fighting a great delaying battle, although not standing upon any well-prepared system of defense, and can only hope to check our advance by using up great masses of troops whose breasts have taken the place of parapets.

"This policy must result in greatly accelerating the process of exhaustion, and if continued long the situation will resolve itself into the simple problem of which side can longest maintain the deadly pace. Prisoners declare that the German Army is now being drained at a rate which brings collapse within a measurable distance."

Stories of the eight separate attempts by the Germans to capture Gavrelle since Monday evening tell of almost incredible actics employed by the Germans in sending forward troops in mass formation, giving the British artillery the greatest opportunity for open target shooting it has had in two years.

Several thousand gray-clad Germans were advancing in one of these attacks late on Tuesday when the British curtain of fire shut down in front of them. Still other British guns fired straight through the curtain on the advancing men. Not a man passed beyond that curtain, and when its obscuring smoke lifted there was not a moving German in sight. Nothing was to be seen but plowed ground littered with sprawling dead.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

Early last night the enemy again endeavored to attack our new positions in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. His advancing troops were caught by our artillery barrage and completely repulsed.

Elsewhere there was nothing of special importance.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

A party of the enemy, which attempted to raid one of our crater posts southeast of Ypres early this morning, was driven off with losses.

There was considerable activity during the day by both sides at a number of points between St. Quentin and Arras, and also in the neighborhood of Ypres.

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True Aspirin

You want true Aspirin. See that you get

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Tablets in Boxes of 12. Bottles of 24 and 100.

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Substitutes may be ineffective. Your additional safeguard in the purchase and use of Aspirin is

"The Bayer Cross—" BAYER "Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J. Warren Davey, Engineer.

"Turner for Concrete"

Three concrete contracts for Colgate—all on a cost-plus-percentage basis. All *without competition*—words with a wealth of meaning.

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Midway Between Lemonade And Champagne

SMARTNESS, seen through the Fashion Telescope of New York, is neither insipid, like lemonade, nor all froth and fizz, like champagne. Midway between the two stands *Good Taste*, and right beside it stand Stein-Bloch Clothes.

I have just unpacked some new fashion-models in Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats; rich fabrics in odd colorings, with *Good Taste* standing out as sharp-etched as the skyline of Manhattan—$20 to $45.

Ennyweather, my Shine-or-Sprinkle Topcoat, is the right coat for right now—$25, $30, $35.

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Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. —Advt.

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MEN'S NEW ENGLISH

Regimental Scarfs

$1.00

Hand-Made of imported repp silks in 40 Regimental Colors

CARMOOR LONDON

This beautiful collection of Regimental Scarfs is an interesting commentary on the dye situation—it embraces the colors of forty English regiments and there isn't a single color missing, nor off color, in spite of the dearth of dyes.

Rich, deep, live English colors that are full of vim and victory.

Hand-made, taped from end to end and won't pull out of shape.

The ideal regimental touch in this hour of a great international cause.

Very good value at $1.00.

Men's Furnishings Shop—16 West 38th Street
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'Phone 6900 Greeley and we will call for your overcoat or fur and put it in storage

Blue and Gray Flannel Suits for Summer At $20.00 and $22.50

For young men with ideas of economy, this is a special opportunity.

In view of the present price of flannels and woolens, generally, it would be impossible to reproduce these suits to sell at these prices.

They are those suits indispensable to every Spring and Summer outfit—soft in texture and easy fitting—firm enough in fabric to retain their trimness of shape, yet full of seasonable comfort.

The models are for young men and older men who always retain their comradeship with youth.

We feel perfectly justified in saying these suits are the utmost in values—both in tailoring and fabric—that you will be able to secure this season.

Other desirable suits in patterns and models which reflect attractively the current modes, at $20, $22.50 and $25.00.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Special Sale of Rubberized Raincoats Guaranteed Waterproof

We have purchased from our regular manufacturer 387 Raincoats, consisting of varied lots which heretofore sold at considerably higher prices.

They are offered in a Special Sale at

$9.75

The original prices of these coats ran up to $20.

They are in tans, blue-grays and tweed mixtures—all being of smart model and in every way fully as desirable as if each coat were a member of a complete assortment.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

For the Patriots of the Future

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

The proper presentation of apparel is being made Friday and Saturday for

Boys and Girls

who must do their shopping at the end of the week.

The military note, always present in the apparel of the younger members of the family in England, France and America, is now particularly appropriate.

For Boys

Regulation De Pinna sailor suits made in true sailor fashion, as worn in the American and British Navies of materials imported by us for this special purpose.

English regulation reefers of exactly correct cut.

The De Pinna "Field Coat"

is a light, comfortable, spring-weight topcoat for boys, fashioned from an English officer's coat.

For dressy wear there is the

French Middy Suit

made of imported linen or regulation navy serge.

Suits of regulation army khaki for boys from 8 to 15.

For Girls

Apparel which also reflects the army and navy spirit.

Middy blouses with separate skirts of blue and blue sailor suits of English navy serge.

Khaki colored skirts and middies—made of English drill.

Regulation Reefers

Simply and correctly tailored and made of the imported navy serge.

For the girls also there are Sailor Hats and Tams.

DE PINNA

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Young People

MONGOLIA GUNNERS TOOK NO CHANCES

Fired Immediately When the Submarine Reappeared After Submerging.

ONLY ONE SHOT WAS SENT

All on Board Are Sure It Found Its Mark—Some Say U-Boat Fired a Torpedo at the Steamer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 26.—Further details of the Mongolia's encounter with a German submarine were obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today in an English port, where that steamer of the Atlantic Transport Line now is docked after her voyage from New York. It seems certain that one of the U-boats whose outrages have contributed to bring America into the war now lies shattered at the bottom of the English Channel as a result of the good shooting of American gunners.

As reported previously, the incident occurred when the Mongolia's voyage was almost at an end. She had safely traversed the greater part of the Channel when a submarine suddenly appeared out of the early morning mist, barely a half mile distant, on the port bow. The helm was immediately put hard to starboard and the vessel swung round so as to present as little broadside as possible to the U-boat.

It is possible that this prompt action saved the vessel, for some of the crew assert that almost immediately they saw the wake of a torpedo, which just missed the stern. Whether this was so or not, the action of the submarine gave ample justification for offensive measures, for she at once submerged, to reappear a few minutes afterward on the ship's starboard side.

The naval crews were already standing by their guns and the Lieutenant in command at once gave the order for the after gun to be fired. One shot only was fired, but it proved sufficient. A direct hit was reported. The submarine disappeared immediately. A cloud of blue smoke arose and subsequently a large quantity of oil was seen floating on the surface of the water.

"No, don't put me down as saying we sunk her," one of the officers told me. "We don't know what happened to her when she submerged again, but we didn't see her any more, and we brought the Mongolia safe into port. That is all we are here for."

This officer gave a graphic account of the Mongolia's encounter with the U-boat, from the first to the last incident, which occupied a few minutes only.

"It was exactly 5:24 on the morning of the 19th," he said, "when the submarine was sighted. The weather was fine and calm, with a slight early morning haze and a smooth sea. We were going about fifteen knots.

"The first officer, who was in command on the bridge, was the first to sight the submarine when she appeared some hundreds of yards' distant on the port bow. Her periscope could clearly be seen as she forged ahead out of the haze, and the first officer's warning shout of a submarine on the port bow brought the Captain and the naval officer commanding the guns rushing out of the chartroom just in time to see the swirling wake of a submarine as she submerged.

"The helm was put hard to starboard and the ship swung round at once to lessen the broadside angle. Almost immediately the submarine reappeared on the starboard quarter. Naturally everyone on deck was on the lookout for her this time and she was spotted at once. A chorus of warning hails greeted her.

"All though the danger zone the armed guards in charge of the guns had been standing to attention and they were ready now with their guns loaded. The order to fire was given at once and one shot was fired from the after gun. It struck dead in the centre of a swirl created by the submarine, which at once disappeared leaving a quantity of light blue smoke hanging over the spot.

"No," the officer said, in answer to a question. "I don't know whether she fired a torpedo at us or not, but we had a big and a valuable ship to handle and we had a lot of lives in our hands, and our business was to safeguard them. When a fellow appears close to you like that on a misty morning you would naturally assume that he has a good reason for being there. The submarine doesn't tell you, you know, that he is going to fire on you, and you don't wait to ask him questions.

"Exactly what happened to him I don't know, but the naval Lieutenant was watching through his high-power glasses and he is absolutely certain that his men obtained a direct hit. While it is impossible to say that the submarine was sunk, what we are certain of, is that she disappeared at once and we saw no more of her; that there was a thundering lot of this blue smoke about and that this was followed by the appearance of a very large quantity of oil on the surface of the water."

A number of men of the crew, gunners and seamen, say that the wake of a torpedo was seen.

"It was the first officer who caught sight of her," one of them said. "He shouted out, 'My God, there's a submarine; she's turned! We'll get her! And we all saw the periscope. It was just as the vessel swung around that we caught sight of what we believed to be the wake of a torpedo."

"What makes us sure we sunk her," said one of the gunners, "is that before the shot was fired we could see her, but directly afterward the periscope disappeared in a manner quite different from that when she first submerged, and it was not until after that that the water began to swirl again as she went down. A perfect cloud of blue smoke went up, and after that we could see all the surface of the water around the spot where she disappeared covered with oil."

The crew were jubilant at the satisfactory result of their first encounter with the U-boats, and all of them were eager for fresh opportunities to show their mettle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Neither confirming nor denying the report of the destruction of a German submarine by the naval gun crew on board the American merchant steamer Mongolia, officials of the State and Navy Departments today continued to withhold the information in the former department's message from the American Embassy at London circumstantially reporting the American liner Mongolia's reported sinking of a German U-boat. The message gives the story of Captain Emory Rice of the Mongolia.

Officials of the Navy Department had adopted the policy now in vogue in the British and French navies respecting the sinking of German submarines. Those Governments do not record as destroyed any enemy vessels unless there is positive evidence, such as the capture or destruction of the members of the ship's crew, or wreckage of the ship itself. Officials of the Navy Department today took the position that they should not reveal the facts in a case where doubt existed, as it does in this case, as there is only circumstantial evidence that the Mongolia's gunners destroyed the U-boat.

There were seventeen men in the naval gun crew on the Mongolia, under command of Lieutenant Bruce Richardson Ware, Jr., of Massachusetts. They are: Emmet Atkins, seaman, Basic City, Va.; Franklyn T. Bland, Seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vere V. Byers, Anna, Ill.; James Conley, seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur L. Conrad, seaman, Frankfort, Ind.; Daniel F. Core, second-class seaman, Bartlettsville, Okla; Frank E. Ford, seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sam W. Freeman, seaman, Cadiz, Ky.; James A. Goodwin, first-class gunner's mate, Portsmouth, Va.; Norris Harries, seaman, New Orleans, La.; Rudolph J. Holly, coxswain, Brooklyn; Francis Howard, seaman, Decatur, Ind.; Henry J. Lexa, seaman, Newark, N. J.; Eugene P. Ready, seaman, Fore River, Mass.; George E. Schulkins, seaman, Pittsburgh; Frank A. Smolski, coxswain, Detroit; John G. Tushenski, seaman, Bay Shore, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

The Percy Birdsall Attacked Without Warning and Crew Shelled While Taking to Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The State Department was notified today of the sinking without warning of the American schooner Percy Birdsall by submarine gunfire. Seven of the ten shots fired by the U-boat struck the schooner. The crew was rescued. An announcement issued by Secretary Lansing said:

"The Captain reports that the schooner was sunk by submarine gunfire. Nine or ten shots were fired and seven struck the vessel, most of them below the water line. The firing began without notice and continued while the crew took to a boat. The crew was picked up by a patrol after an hour and a half."

All on board the American schooner Percy Birdsall were saved, according to a cablegram received here yesterday from Bordeaux, under date of April 24, by the Foreign and Domestic Transportation Company, owners of the vessel. The message read: "Birdsall sunk; all saved," with no further details.

Most of the crew were Americans, according to the company. The Captain was C. E. Petersen of Lowell, Mass., whose wife was with him on the ship.

HURL 31 HUGE SHELLS AT RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

Germans' Fire, Apparently for Revenge, Is So Damaging That North Tower May Fall.

PARIS, April 26.—Stung by the steady advance on the French front, the Germans today threw fifteen large calibre shells at the Rheims Cathedral, damaging several important parts of the famous monument.

Encouraged by their first success, sixteen more heavy shells were thrown upon the vaults and towers. The northern tower suffered most from the shelling, and is leaning so that its stability may give way at any time.

M. Sainsulieu, the official architect of the cathedral, is seriously concerned as to the further resistance of the edifice to heavy projectiles. The vaults and transept have suffered irreparable loss.

The projectiles that are being used are of the 380 millimeter size. Some of these huge missiles crashed into the building during Sunday.

WOLF TO COMMAND PLATTSBURG CAMP

Lieutenant Colonel of Fourth Infantry Will Train Reserve Officers.

CALLS FOR MORE RECRUITS

Capt. Cosby Invites All Who Think They Can Meet the Requirements to Come Forward.

Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, U. S. A., is to command the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and is now on his way there to direct the preliminary arrangements for housing the 5,000 men who will report on May 8. The New England camp, which was to have been held at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has been transferred to Plattsburg, as a result of an order of the War Department designating Ethan Allen as a mobilization point for troops of the regular army.

Colonel Wolf is one of the youngest and best known officers of his rank in the infantry arm of the service. He is a native of Illinois, and a West Pointer of the class of 1890. Nearly all of his service has been with the Fourth Infantry.

The senior instructors for the Plattsburg camp are Major Merch B. Stewart and Major Edgar T. Collins, both of the infantry arm.

The Adjutants at Plattsburg are to be Captain Jonathan M. Wainwright of the First Cavalry, and Captain Herbert J. Brees of the Sixth Cavalry, both of them now on duty on the Mexican border. Captain Wainwright is a West Pointer of the class of 1906, while Captain Brees came into the army from civil life as an artilleryman in 1898. Captain Howard, Q. M. C., will be the chief Quartermaster of the Plattsburg camp.

Colonel Sample Also to Command.

Lieut. Col. William R. Sample of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, will command at the Madison Barracks Camp, to which will go all candidates from New York State, except those from New York City, Long Island, and the Counties of Westchester, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam, and Orange, and from Northern Pennsylvania. Colonel Sample was graduated at West Point in 1888. The senior instructor at Madison Barracks will be Captain William R. Smedberg, Jr., of the Second Cavalry, while Captain Charles B. Moore of the Fourth Infantry will be the Adjutant.

Colonel Samuel W. Miller, now on duty in the War Department, will command the camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y., the senior instructor at that camp being Major Claude B. Sweezey of the cavalry. Captain John G. Quekemeyer of the Seventh Cavalry, now acting as the American aid on the staff of Major Gen. Bridges of the British Army, now with the Balfour mission, has been appointed Adjutant.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton of the Fifth Cavalry will command the camp at Fort Myer, Va., where Lieut. Col. William L. Glasgow, also of the Fifth Cavalry, will be the senior instructor. The Adjutant will be Captain Charles S. Haight, another officer of the Fifth Cavalry.

Noyes Goes to Georgia.

Colonel Charles R. Noyes of the Seventeenth Infantry will command the camp at Fort McPherson, Ga. Major George C. Saffarans of the Seventeenth Infantry will be the senior instructor, and the Adjutant will be Captain Clifford L. Corbin of the Coast Artillery Corps.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the camp commander will be Colonel Herbert J. Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry, who was in command at Columbus, New Mexico, at the time of the Villa raid. Major Robert McCleave of the Thirty-fifth Infantry will be senior instructor, and Captain Edward N. Woodbury the Adjutant.

About 1,200 men filed applications for permission to attend the Plattsburg camp at the recruiting headquarters yesterday, making a total of more than 5,000 applications filed at that station since last Monday, and total enrollments at the headquarters, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, late last night exceeded 3,600.

Westchester County men was opened at Fort Slocum yesterday. A bureau of information for Brooklyn candidates will be opened at 26 Court Street, that borough, today.

"We wish to make it clear," said Captain Arthur F. Cosby of the Training Camps' Association yesterday, "that no man should hesitate about enlisting for these training camps simply because he has had no previous military training. A good man, who measures up to the physical, moral, and mental standard need not hesitate a moment. We want him, and he should file his application."

Captain Cosby said that reports from the various recruiting stations in the Eastern Department indicated that every camp would start on May 8 with a maximum attendance of 2,500 men.

LOOKS FOR HOME RULE PROPOSALS NEXT WEEK

Bonar Law Hints at Complications—Press Criticises Suggestion That Northcliffe Untangle Them.

LONDON, April 26.—Questioned concerning the delay in Premier Lloyd George's promised statement to the House of Commons concerning the Irish situation, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House today that there had been no avoidable delay in reaching a decision, but that the task had not grown easier as the situation was discussed.

The Government, Bonar Lad added, had not abandoned hope that it would arrive at a solution of the question, and the Premier had every expectation, unless something entirely unforeseen should happen, of making his promised statement next week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 27.—The true inwardness of the Irish Home Rule situation cannot be told just yet, though it may be possible to tell it soon. Meanwhile considerable interest, dashed with amusement, has been created in political and journalistic circles here by some recent developments. The Daily Express editorial suggesting that Lord Northcliffe be appointed to find a solution contains more than meets the eye.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"There will be general disappointment if the Government is not able next week to make an announcement on Irish negotiations. American influences are adding powerfully to the argument for the immediate settlement of the problem. A simple and easy way out would be a decision by the Government to put the Home Rule act into operation subject to vote by the counties. It is stated that some Unionist Ministers, in order to nullify in advance the prospect of a vote adverse to them in Tyrone and Fermanagh, were at one time stipulating that the county majority for inclusion ought to represent 55 per cent. of the Electorate. Enthusiasm for this course evaporated by the discovery that such a formula would probably lose the County of Armagh to the Unionists. No one doubts Sir Edward Carson's desire for a settlement, but he is hampered by his past. It would be far better for him to leave the Government rather than be an obstacle to the solution urgently necessary in the interest of the two countries and of the empire."

In the best informed quarters, reports that President Wilson will take even informal steps to make suggestions to the British Government regarding its Irish policy are not credited, although it is considered quite possible that Mr. Balfour may obtain in Washington impressions which will induce him to reiterate and emphasize his well-known views regarding Ireland in dispatches to Mr. Lloyd George.

The Morning Post has an editorial, in which, after "modestly, but firmly" suggesting that "the Government of Ireland is a British question for which the United Kingdom has entire responsibility," it says:

"In considering these friendly admonitions from America it must be remembered that, while the voice is the voice of America, the hand is the hand of Northcliffe."

The Post waxes satirical over The Daily Express's suggestion that Lord Northcliffe be appointed to settle the Irish question. "This democratic method of establishing democracy upon the decision of one man, from whom there is no appeal," it says ironically, "can hardly fail of success."

U-BOAT FIRES ON LIFEBOATS

One Killed and Eight Wounded in Such an Attack—Two Vessels Sunk.

LONDON, April 26. — The British steamer Kildale, of 3,830 tons, bound for Malta, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea on April 12. While the crew was in boats the submarine came to the surface and fired on them with a mounted gun and rifles. One member of the crew was killed and eight others were wounded.

The British freighter City of Paris, of 9,239 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to advices reaching insurance underwriters here yesterday. The City of Paris was on her way here, via England, from an East Indian port with a heavy cargo. The date and locality of the sinking are not known, other than it occurred prior to April 22.

The City of Paris was owned by the Ellerman Lines and was built at Glasgow in 1907. She was 493 feet long with a fifty-seven-foot beam.

RINTELEN AND AIDS GO ON TRIAL TODAY

Lamar, Buchanan, and Fowler Among Those Accused in Plot Conspiracy.

PLANNED MUNITION STRIKES

Judge Cushman Denies Request of Defendants for Minutes of Grand Jury Investigation.

The case of the United States against Franz Rintelen, the German plot agent; David Lamar, known as "The Wolf of Wall Street"; former Congressmen H. Robert Fowler and Frank Buchanan of Illinois; former Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio; Henry B. Martin, Herman Schultels, and Jacob Taylor, all of them, with the exception of Rintelen and Lamar, former officers of Labor's National Peace Council, will be called for trial before United States District Judge Cushman in the criminal branch of the Federal Court at 10 o'clock this morning. The defendants are charged with having conspired to instigate strikes in munition plants engaged in filling contracts for the Allies.

Rintelen, who arrived in New York Wednesday from England, where for more than a year he had been a prisoner of war, was arraigned before Judge Cushman yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty. He made no application for bail, and even if he had been released he would have been immediately taken into custody as an alien enemy. Other alleged plotters who were out on bail were all arrested and their bail bonds cancelled after the declaration of war against Germany. Rintelen, who prior to the war was one of the leading social lights of Berlin and an intimate of the German Crown Prince, is in the Tombs.

After his arraignment Rintelen was in conference with the United States District Attorney Marshall and agents of the Secret Service. He is said to have made a complete statement to the Federal authorities, but whether or not he will be called as a witness for the Government was not made public.

Judge Cushman filed with the clerk of the Federal Court yesterday an order denying the petitions of the defendants for a copy of the Grand Jury records and minutes.

HOLD TWO IN TRENTON.

Hint at Plot Against Big Electrical Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—Two men whose names are being withheld were taken into custody late today by officers from the United States Marshal's office pending an investigation into an alleged conspiracy against the John A. Roebling Sons Company of this city. It is said that a large quantity of dynamite has been recovered.

Neither the members of the firm nor the local police would discuss the case. The Roebling concern manufactures wire rope and other supplies important to the Government at this time.

Electricity for the Country

Combine the joy of life in the country with the conveniences of a city apartment.

DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete Electric Plant

brings to your country home electric light and power.

Costs 5c a day to operate in average home.

PRICE COMPLETE $275

Write for booklet.

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
52 Park Place, New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

New Summer Footwear

For Misses and Girls

Misses' Oxford Ties

With Low Heels

Of highest quality tan or black Russia calf, simulated wing tips. Smart new last, with welted soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D 6.00

Misses' Dress Boots

With Buckskin Tops

Of highest quality tan or black Russia calf, with fawn buckskin tops, laced. Simulated wing tips, light weight soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 6. Widths A to D. 6.50

Girls' Laced Shoes

School shoes of durable tan calfskin, made on broad orthopedic lasts. An ideal shoe for general wear. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths C to E. 3.25

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, beginning today, a

Clearance Sale of Men's Hats at $1.95

in which will be included:

300 Italian Soft Hats.....formerly $5
500 American Soft Hats.....formerly $3
350 Brown Derbies.....formerly $3 & $3.50
120 Brown Derbies.....formerly $4

¶ To close out small lots and keep our stocks free of accumulations, we have reduced these hats for immediate clearance. The soft hats are in all wanted colors, and every hat in the lot is of this season's purchases. All sizes.

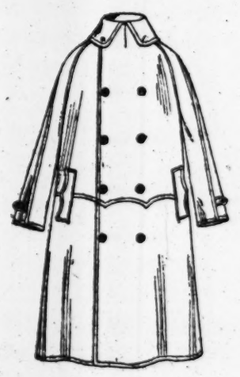
None C. O. D., on approval or exchanged.

Now being featured in the Motor Apparel Dept.

Men's Reversible Motor Coats

Made of Leather and Gabardine

at $65



Illustrated at left. A roomy double breasted English model with Raglan shoulders and detachable belt.

One side is of soft Danish leather, and the other side is of imported rainproof gabardine.

On the Main Floor Today

Scotch Wool Jackets, $5.65

Ideal for all outdoor sports. Made of pure Scotch Wool by A. McDougal, of Lanark, Scotland. Both medium and light weights.

Men's Scotch Wool Hose, Special at $1.35

Suitable for golfing, hunting, or other outdoor sports. Made in Scotland, of pure Scotch Wool, with fancy top, and may be had with or without foot.

The Man About to Pay $20, $23 or $25 for His Suit

Could not do better than look over The Saks Selections for Spring

IN our present assortments you will find more fabrics, more models, and a greater diversity of patterns than has ever before been attempted in suits at these figures.

The styles are individual and original, and each suit has been tailored by craftsmen whose lifework has been that of tailoring clothes for the best dressed men of New York.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

One-piece Blue Serge Dresses

in a number of smart models are on sale at

$14.50, 17.50, 22.50, 24.75

Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses (Third Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Sale of Women's Wool Jersey Sports Suits

at the extraordinarily low price of

$16.75

is now being held in the Ready-to-wear Department, on the Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

TELLS OF OLD PLOT TO KIDNAP WILSON

Max Lynar Says That Germans Hoped to Hold President and Invade Canada.

PAROLE PLEA IS REFUSED

Former German Agent Professes Change of Heart; Offers Services to This Country.

An amplification of the fantastic tale of a plot to invade Canada from the American side with an army of 150,000 German reservists told by "Count" Max Lynar, also known as Max Louden, to Assistant District Attorney Minton at the time of his sentence on a charge of bigamy in April of last year, came up yesterday in General Sessions before Judge Rosalsky in Lynar's application for a parole. The plea for release was opposed by Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad and A. G. Adams, an agent of the Department of Justice, both of whom conferred with Judge Rosalsky on the bench. Commissioner of Correction Burdette Lewis was also present.

At the conclusion of the conference, which was secret, Judge Rosalsky made the following statement in open court:

"I am told that Lynar made arrangements to seize the person of the President of the United States, hold him for a hostage and organize an army for the invasion of Canada. I do not believe such a man should be allowed his liberty at the present time."

Judge Rosalsky refused later to amplify his remarks, but one of the three officials, who requested that his name should not be made public, told this version of the story: Lynar sent word to the authorities recently that he regretted his activities as a German and Austrian agent, and was anxious to give his services to this country. He also wrote to Major General Hugh L. Scott, offering to the United States Government several inventions on which he held the patents.

"Lynar was brought over from the penitentiary," the official said, "and he told me that some Germans once planned to kidnap President Wilson should war be declared on Germany. They thought it would be an excellent time to do the trick when the soldiers were down on the Mexican border. With the President held as a hostage, they felt that they could go ahead and invade Canada."

The official said the authorities had not been able to verify the story. He believed it was true, however, as Lynar, he said, was absolutely worthy of belief. The official recalled that Lynar had communicated to Lindley M. Garrison, then Secretary of War, the entire details of the supposed plot to invade Canada with 150,000 men.

"Lynar has incurred the enmity of the Germans by his change of heart, and they would give a great deal to have him on the other side," the official said. "He was at one time a close friend if Captain von Papen."

Commissioner Lewis said he had recommended a parole for Lynar only after the police had checked up everything he had told them at the time of his arrest.

Lynar was accused of having married Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y., and Amelia Wendt of Poughkeepsie. He has been suspected by the Department of Justice of having supplied the Germans with detailed plans and specifications of the fortifications around New York.

1,684 MORE RECRUITS OBTAINED FOR ARMY

Pennsylvania Again Led in Men Supplied on Wednesday—Nevada First State to Fill Quota.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Nevada has more than filled her quota of recruits for the regular army. Today's official statement shows that with a quota of 102; that State furnished 20 men yesterday, bringing the total up to 173 and making it the first State to reach or pass its quota mark.

Pennsylvania led yesterday for the second time in the number of recruits supplied, with 181 men having been accepted, as against 167 in Illinois. The total gain for the day in all States was 1,684, making a total of 33,792 men who have entered the regular army since April 1.

Delaware, Maine, North Dakota, and Vermont were the only States in which no recruits were obtained on April 25. The following is the recruiting record from April 1 to April 24:

	War Quota.	Recruiting.	P. C.
Nevada	102	153	84.4
Oregon	1,344	798	59.3
Indiana	5,400	2,463	45.6
Utah	746	304	40.7
Illinois	11,276	3,192	20.3
Kansas	3,369	946	27.9
Georgia	5,218	1,397	26.7
Idaho	650	172	26.4
Nebraska	2,384	570	23.9
Michigan	5,620	1,302	23.1
California	4,754	1,029	21.6
Florida	1,504	316	21.0
Missouri	6,586	1,315	19.9
Wyoming	290	56	19.3
Iowa	4,448	842	18.9
Pennsylvania	15,330	2,841	18.5
Montana	752	137	18.2
Texas	7,792	1,404	18.0
Kentucky	4,578	787	17.2
Louisiana	3,312	538	16.2
Oklahoma	3,314	524	15.8
District of Columbia	662	104	15.7
Washington	2,282	355	15.5
New York	18,226	2,677	14.6
Colorado	1,598	232	14.5
New Jersey	5,074	731	14.4
West Virginia	2,442	344	14.0
Connecticut	2,220	306	13.7
South Dakota	1,186	157	13.4
Minnesota	4,150	534	12.8
Ohio	9,534	1,190	12.5
Tennessee	4,368	532	12.1
Massachusetts	6,782	804	11.9
Alabama	4,276	470	10.9
Maine	1,484	149	10.0
Arizona	408	41	10.0
Mississippi	3,594	358	9.9
Virginia	4,122	382	9.2
Rhode Island	1,084	91	8.3
Arkansas	3,148	260	8.2
North Carolina	4,412	353	8.0
South Carolina	3,000	225	7.4
Wisconsin	4,666	338	7.2
North Dakota	1,154	66	5.7
New Hampshire	860	49	5.6
New Mexico	654	30	4.5
Maryland	2,580	99	3.8
Delaware	404	12	2.9
Vermont	710	18	2.5

Norway's Minister of Justice Out.

LONDON, April 26.—A Christiania dispatch says the Norwegian Minister of Justice has resigned owing to the rejection of the Government bill curtailing the freedom of the press.

NEED $400,000,000 A MONTH IN LOANS

Continued from Page 1.

in order to have the funds in hand at the close of the fiscal year, when the first $250,000,000 of Treasury certificates will have to be taken up.

The Needs of France and Italy.

At today's conferences with representatives of France and Italy the needs of those nations were discussed in detail.

France, it was represented, is spending from $200,000,000 to $220,000,000 abroad at the present time, one-half or more of which is being paid out in the United States for foodstuffs, munitions, and other supplies. Approximately one quarter of the French foreign expenditures go to Great Britain, her chief source of coal and other supplies. Virtually all of her foreign purchases are made on credit, against bond issues.

It is understood that representations were made to the United States Government that a heavy burden would be lifted from French shoulders if a way could be found to lend France from $200,000,000 to $220,000,000 monthly, designed to cover her expenses not only in the United States, but a portion of those in other countries. The credit of Great Britain, it was pointed out, would be further enhanced if the American Government could relieve the British Government of the necessity of furnishing credit to France for supplies purchased in Great Britain. And British credit, it was pointed out, is needed now as never before, for carrying the war to a successful termination.

Italy's chief concern is with her foodstuffs and coal supplies. The situation there is said to demand relief as soon as it can be furnished, as the supply of coal—obtained from Great Britain normally—has fallen to a point where it probably will have to be replenished from America. Credits would have to be established here for Italy, were this program followed, and ships provided to carry the coal. It was said tonight that the next loan might be made to Italy.

Russia's immediate need for credits is to furnish her with foodstuffs and railway equipment. For the purchase of this equipment further credits are necessary in this country. The amount has been discussed only generally, but it is understood that the Russian Government is prepared to spend up to $100,000,000 monthly in this country.

PLAN NEW WAR TAXES TO RAISE $1,500,000,000

Excess Profits Tax Extension Considered—Effort to Lighten the Consumer's Load.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A tentative bill for raising war revenues in the coming year probably will be reported to the Ways and Means Committee not later than Monday by the sub-committee which is drafting the measure. The suggestions submitted by Secretary McAdoo for the information of Congress, it is expected, will be followed closely, although it is said to be unlikely that the bill will contain provisions for retroactive income and excess profits taxes, consumption taxes, or tariff changes.

The present indications are that the bill will carry items totaling about $1,500,000,000. The Secretary's suggestions would have brought in $1,800,000,000, which it was thought would meet half the expenses of the first year of the war.

Three or four weeks may be spent in deliberation on the bill in full committee. Provision for obtaining all money immediately needed has been made, and the members of the committee are inclined to take their time.

While no final vote has been taken on any proposal now before the subcommittee, its members are virtually agreed on all features except income and excess profits taxes. These are causing much discussion, and the subcommittee did not meet today in order to give its accountants an opportunity to prepare statistics on excess profits for presentation tomorrow.

There has been a great deal of argument over the question whether the income tax exemption shall be lowered to $1,000 for single and $1,500 or $2,000 for married persons from the present figures, $3,000 and $4,000. Most of the members of the sub-committee, it is understood, are willing to lower the exemption for single persons to $1,000 if the full committee deems it advisable, but they are at loggerheads over the exemption for married persons. Some members maintain that married persons should have $1,000 greater exemption than single, while others are holding out for only $500 exemption.

The excess profits taxes present a problem quite as hard. Whether it shall be a flat tax on all profits or an extension of the present excess profits plan has not been decided. It was said tonight, however, that there was a strong likelihood that the latter plan would prevail.

Plans for taxing automobiles, now receiving close attention, would provide for a 5 per cent. tax on the factory cost. At this rate it is estimated $75,000,000 could be raised in the coming year.

A tax on railroad and Pullman car tickets, to be paid by the purchaser, appears to be assured.

One great general problem with which the sub-committee is now struggling is that of providing more taxes which can be placed on wealth and not passed on to the consumer. If the consuming class is not to pay the greater portion of the taxes, it is asserted, some new method of taxation must be devised. Some committeemen think the solution lies in income and excess profits plans now under consideration.

REPORTS RAID ON DUNKIRK.

Berlin Asserts Two Vessels Were Sunk and the Harbor Bombarded.

BERLIN, April 25, (via London, April 26.)—An official statement issued today says:

"Our torpedoboats Tuesday night attacked the fortress and roadstead of Dunkirk for a distance of 3,000 meters. Three hundred and fifty explosive shells were fired against the harbor works. The fire from the enemy coast batteries was ineffective.

"After the bombardment the roadstead was searched for hostile craft, resulting in a short engagement with two French torpedoboats, apparently, one of which was sunk by a full hit. An outpost vessel was encountered soon afterward and destroyed by gunfire. An attempt to rescue the survivors of both vessels had to be abandoned owing to a fierce outburst of gunfire from the shore batteries.

"All our vessels returned undamaged. There were no casualties."

The French Government in an official statement yesterday announced the bombardment of Dunkirk by a German destroyer flotilla and admitted the loss of one torpedoboat.

CLEARINGS FOR A DAY IN EXCESS OF A BILLION

Heavy Business Due to Payments for Treasury Certificates and Transfer of British Loan.

For the fourth time in its history the New York Clearing House reported yesterday exchanges in excess of a billion dollars. The clearings yesterday were unusually heavy because of the payments made Wednesday for the Treasury certificates of indebtedness and the transfer of $200,000,000 to the British Government's fiscal agents, who redeposited the funds with the various banks and trust companies. The exchanges amounted to $1,070,394,416, which compares with about $588,000,000 the day before, and with $1,218,586,762, the record clearings reached on Feb. 6 of this year, the day following the receipt of payments for the $250,000,000 British loan.

Inasmuch as the payments made by the banks to the Federal Reserve Bank for the Treasury certificates were offset by the deposit with the same banks of the $200,000,000 received by the British agents, the net balance at the Clearing House was not far out of the ordinary. The balance totaled $49,212,386, or only about $7,500,000 larger than that of the previous day. The highest daily balance on record is $61,892,083, reported on Oct. 16, 1915. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which handled the subscriptions and paid the $200,000,000 check, had a debit balance at the Clearing House yesterday of $20,658,619.

The heaviest volume of checks handled in yesterday's clearing was received from the National Bank of Commerce, which brought over about $124,000,000, and the National City Bank, which had checks totaling $103,000,000.

Lighting fixtures of character go far in making the home attractive. Builders of homes and apartments will be interested in the new moderately priced designs created of
VANCO-BRONZE
THE NEW METAL
THE MITCHELL VANCE STUDIOS
394 MADISON AVE NEW YORK
Factory 507-511 West 24th Street

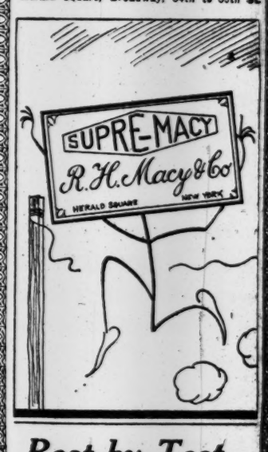
USE OF WEALTH.

To students The Annalist offers a variety of subjects on every phase of economics. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



Best by Test At the Price

Every man knows you can't break the tape in any sort of contest unless you have the goods behind you. When we say that some garments run ahead of others in the same "price-class" we know it to be so.

Supre-Macy Suits For Men at $24.75

have been proved equal and in some cases superior to others purchased elsewhere at higher prices. These suits are made exclusively for us of all wool fabrics in semi-conservative models. The hand tailoring in them is more thorough than in some garments you will pay more for in other good stores.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $2.49

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Military Kit Bag at $28.50

When not in use this bag may be easily folded so that it will take up little space. Of hand boarded cowhide, with brass lock and slides, three inside pockets, plaid lined. Size, 24 inches.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Motor Gloves for Men

Wrist gloves of black cape, with snap fasteners, cut full, outseam sewn.
Plain palms, $2.24
Special grip palms, $2.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Shoes of Good Appearance $7.49

Carefully made on a long, slender last, of tan cordovan calf with buck tops. Button or lace models with leather inner soles and Goodyear welts.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

The Lansdowne at $2.74

Macy's Own Merchandise

We take pride in selling these hats under the standard of our own merchandise because, made exclusively for us, they represent all that is new in spring hats: Soft hats in brown, olive, gray or green. Derbies in black only.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Shop

If you want to purchase something for the folks at home or a gift of some kind for a friend—and are uncertain as to what you should buy—call at the Personal Shopping Bureau. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise and the wants of people, will assist you in making your selection.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Macy's On Sale 9 A. M. Main Floor Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

New Zest for the Second Day's Selling!

Two Clasp Style "Marchioness" Also Pull-on Style With Strap at Wrist

Milanese Silk Gloves

78c

Macy's Own Merchandise

Group 1

Five rows heavy crochet embroidery and ½-inch welts to match embroidery.

White, white with black.

Group 2

Two-clasp style with Paris point embroidered backs.

White, black or white with black.

Group 3

Pull-on style with strap at wrist, single clasp. Three rows heavy embroidery or Paris point embroidery.

Black, white, gold, silver gray or pongee color.

Group 4

Two-clasp style with three rows heavy silk embroidery.

White, white with black embroidery.

Every Pair Is Sold With the Usual Double Tip Guarantee

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW—

A Readjustment of Tailored Suits

which includes *over one hundred* early-season models—in street and semi-dress styles, highly desirable for present wear—but which are to be discontinued from the regular lines.

These models have been previously priced at $45, $55 and $65—and will be offered today, at $35

P. S.—As the styles involved in this sale are for immediate "close-out," no approvals, exchanges, credits or refunds will be allowed.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

MISSES' WOOL JERSEY SUITS

New Models for Town or Country Wear

Ten new models, of light or medium weight wool Jersey, in the leading colors, including Oxford and heather mixtures, belted coats with large sport pockets, shirred-top or straight line skirts. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 and 39.50

New Summer Models

Misses' Navy Serge Suits

Belted or semi-fitted models

Tailored or dressy suits with tuxedo or shawl collars, some with detachable vestees; straight line, pleated or draped skirts. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 69.50

New Summer Models

Misses' Coat-Front Capes

Of Serge, Burella, Bolivia or Satin

In navy or black serge, also novelty plaids; with satin or cloth coat fronts, button or braid trimmed; silk lined. 14 to 20 years.

18.50 to 59.50

At Reduced Prices—TO-DAY

Misses' Tailored Suits

Of serge, Poiret twill, gabardine, burella cloth, gunniburl, Oxford suitings or checks; plain tailored, dressy or braid bound models, with belted, Empire or semi-fitted coats and new model skirts. 14 to 20 years.

29.50

Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50

Unusual Sale—TO-DAY

Misses' New Model Coats

Made of the Balance of Imported Coatings

Of English and Scotch coatings, also a number made of fine American fabrics, including navy serge; seven-eighth length double-breasted model with roll collar, strap belt through buckle; body novelty silk lined. 14 to 20 years.

29.50

Actual Value $45.00

Special Offering To-Day

Girls' Pongee Silk Dresses

Hand-smocked, of natural color pongee silk; blouse and pockets hand-smocked in rose or blue; white organdie, lace edged collar and cuffs; pleated skirt; 12 to 16 years.

Special 8.50

Reduced Prices To-Day

Girls' Spring Coats

Belted, semi-Empire or box models, of serge, wool velour or burella cloth in this season's most wanted colors, also of velour or worsted checks or novelty plaids, 6 to 16 years.

9.75

Heretofore $12.75 to $18.50

An Unusual Sale—TO-DAY

Misses' New Model Silk Dresses

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Of taffeta silk, Georgette crepe or silk skin, in navy, Copen, pearl gray, rose, white or black, embroidered in contrasting or Oriental colorings, straight line or draped skirts.

19.75

Misses' Gingham Dresses

A New Summer Fashion

For Misses, 14 to 20 years

Of striped or checked zephyr gingham, in pink, blue or green colorings; large white pique or organdie collar, new shaped pockets, and white pearl button trimmed.

9.75

Military Khaki Dresses

Of Khaki, as Used for U. S. Army Uniforms

For Misses, 14 to 20 years

The one-piece khaki military dress for the Miss, tailored, belted and with large serviceable pockets, is specially designed for camping, drilling or general utility wear.

8.50

COAL AND IRON ORE GET RIGHT OF WAY

Must Have Preference Over Other Traffic, Railroad War Board Orders.

ITS FIRST IMPORTANT ACT

Transportation Lines of Country Operated as One System—Reserve Coal Stocks Low.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Orders directing the country's railroads to give coal and iron ore preference over all other traffic were issued today by the General Railroad Board of the Council of National Defense, formed here two weeks ago by railroad heads to operate American railway lines as one continental system during the war.

In announcing its first important movement since organizing, the board declared the welfare and safety of the nation depended on adequate supplies of coal and iron, and that evasion of the order would call for the strictest disciplinary measures. Railroad Presidents will be charged personally with responsibility for carrying the order into effect.

New emergency car service rules, drawn by the American Railway Association's Car Service Commission, and made public today in connection with the board's order, require that coal and ore cars when emptied must be sent loaded or empty either directly to or in the general direction of home roads. Foreign box cars also must be sent, loaded if practicable, in the direction of home roads.

The General Railroad Board, or Executive Committee, comprises five members, with Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, at its head. The other members are Howard Elliott of the New Haven, Hale Holden of the Burlington, Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific, and Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania. Serving as ex-officio members are Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and a member of the Defense Council's Advisory Committee, and E. E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The committee has decided," the announcement said, "that in view of the depletion of the reserve stock of coal in many sections of the United States, due largely to an unprecedented consumption during the last year, the paramount need is to insure the largest possible amount of coal to every part of the country during the coming warm months.

"The supreme purpose of the railroads is to see that on every day of every week the greatest possible amount of coal and iron ore is handled by their lines, and the Executive Committee is confident that the response of the carriers to the order of today will be immediate and will evidence a complete desire on their part to do everything in their power to aid in the nation's defense."

The board declares it realizes that opportunities are often discovered, by interpretation or otherwise, to evade the spirit of rules governing the distribution and use of cars, and says:

"The board therefore deems it its duty to state that it will and does look to the President of each road personally to see to it, as a special charge upon the good faith of himself and his railroad, that this rule is not evaded nor abused, but is applied to accomplish daily the purpose intended. This committee expects that upon each road the President will require all officers to observe this rule. This order must be brought to the personal attention of all shippers using gondola and hopper cars, so that no abuses nor evasions of the rule governing the use and movement of such cars will occur.

"If failure occurs, this committee will take prompt and effective steps to correct all such cases by disciplinary measures, including the publication, where deemed necessary, of names of officers and railroads refusing or failing to respond to this appeal."

WILSON REPUDIATES CURB ON CRITICISM

Will Not Put Espionage Law to Any Such Use, He Writes Arthur Brisbane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26. — President Wilson, in a letter sent yesterday to Arthur Brisbane, editor of The New York Evening Journal, expressed his approval of the Espionage bill now pending in Congress, but explained that he would not expect or permit any part of the law to be used as a shield against criticism of his official acts. The letter was made public at the White House today, as follows:

My dear Mr. Brisbane: I sincerely appreciate the frankness of your interesting letter of April 20 with reference to the so-called Espionage bill now awaiting action of the Congress. I approve of this legislation, but I need not assure you and those interested in it that whatever action the Congress may decide upon, so far as I am personally concerned, I shall not expect or permit any part of this law to apply to me or any of my official acts, or in any way to be used as a shield against criticism.

I can imagine no greater disservice to the country than to establish a system of censorship that would deny to the people of a free republic like our own their indisputable right to criticise their own public officials. While exercising the great powers of the office I hold I would regret in a crisis like the one through which we are now passing to lose the benefit of patriotic and intelligent criticism.

In these trying times one can feel certain only of his motives, which he must strive to purge of selfishness of every kind, and wait with patience for the judgment of a calmer day to vindicate the wisdom of the course he has tried conscientiously to follow.

Thank you for having written me. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The Espionage bill, in a modified form, was reported to the House on Wednesday by Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee.

PAY $500,000 ADVANCE TAXES

Estimated That $6,000,000 Will Be Received in First District by May 1.

A big impetus was given the movement instituted by William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second, or downtown, District, for the payment of taxes ahead of time, when a taxpayer, whose identity the Collector was unwilling to reveal, called at the Custom House yesterday and gave his check for a sum said to be for more than $500,000. The check represented an individual income tax payment, which under the terms of the law was not due until June 15.

It was estimated yesterday that in this one district alone $6,000,000 will have been paid in by May 1, on account of the desire of taxpayers to show their patriotism in anticipating the final date of payment. A great many demands have been made at Collector Edwards's office from taxpayers who wish to pay their taxes ahead of time, but who are prevented by not having received their assessment notices. It was stated by the Collector that every effort was being made to hasten the checking up of the remaining income tax returns in order that the assessment notices may be placed in the taxpayers' hands promptly.

The United States Steel Corporation, which has set aside its Federal corporation tax amounting to $9,000,000 for advance payment to the Government upon receipt of the assessment notice, will probably receive its official notification today, and deposit with Collector Edwards the largest single corporation tax received by the Government.

At the office of the Third Internal Revenue District, 1,150 Broadway, of which Mark Eisner is Collector, it was stated that the assessment notices, with requests for early payments, were being sent out as rapidly as possible.

Berlin University Bans Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26, (via London.)—Berlin University has stricken the names of fourteen male and four female American students from its lists. They were the last remaining of fifty male and seven female students matriculated at the beginning of last Winter's courses.

HIGHER BREAD PRICE IN EFFECT MONDAY

Bakers Also Announce Withdrawal of Smaller Loaf from the Market.

ADVANCE OF 25 PER CENT.

Dr. Emerson Advises More Extended Use of Cornmeal—Eggs and Butter Decline.

The advance in the price of bread which the city has been expecting will take effect next Monday. Most of the big baking concerns sent out notices to that effect to their customers yesterday. The five and six cent loaves will be abolished. A ten-cent loaf will be the smallest made, and that will be considerably smaller than the ten-cent loaf now sold. The advance, generally, is about 25 per cent.

The Ward Baking Company, which sometimes sets the pace for the other big bakeries, announced yesterday the following changes:

"The six-cent loaf, formerly the five-cent loaf, will be withdrawn from the market.

"The cheapest loaf will be the ten-cent size, and this will be two ounces less than the loaf formerly offered at this price.

"A new size loaf, twenty-four ounces, will be sold for fifteen cents.

"Loaves of the sizes purchased by restaurants will be changed in price as follows:

"The former twelve-cent loaf will be fifteen cents.

"The former fifteen-cent loaf will be eighteen cents.

"The former eighteen-cent loaf will be twenty-four cents.

"The former twenty-four-cent loaf will be thirty-two cents."

A number of retail stores, anticipating the action of the bakers, jumped the price of loaves yesterday. One store announced that breakfast rolls, now a cent each, would be sold at the rate of five for 8 cents Monday. It was also considered probable that the advance would cause more restaurants and hotels to make an extra charge for bread and butter.

The Ward Company for several weeks had been advertising the advantage of buying the 10-cent loaf on the ground that it was more economical. George S. Ward, head of the company, said it took the same labor to make a 5 or 6 cent loaf as a 10-cent one, and that the 10-cent loaf would not get stale so quickly. The 10-cent loaf used to weigh sixteen ounces; it now weighs about fourteen, and the new arrangement will cut it to twelve ounces.

THOUSANDS OF LOTS OFFERED FOR PLANTING

Mayor's Committee Encouraged —Move to Unite Food Campaign Organizations.

The Mayor's Gardens Committee announced yesterday that since Mayor Mitchel's appeal on Monday several thousand plots of land had been offered to the city for food cultivation. Park Commissioner Ward reported that fifty-four plots of half a block or more had been offered in Manhattan, and 321 in Richmond. Commissioner Ingersoll said that 200 larger parcels, ranging up to fifteen acres, had been offered in Kings. Commissioner Whittle reported the offer of 200 parcels in the Bronx, while Commissioner Weier of Queens reported more than 1,000 acres registered, in addition to 300 garden plots, forty of which, he said, his department had plowed for planting. After the meeting Commissioner Whittle received 400 additional offers of land, while Commissioner Ward received 290.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayors of New York State, at the Hotel Knickerbocker, a resolution offered by Samuel Untermyer was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to ask Governor Whitman's aid in bringing together all the food committees of the State in a central body, and also asking President Wilson and Secretary of Agriculture Houston for the fixing by the Federal Government of minimum prices to the farmers for staple crops.

CAN ENLIGHTEN AUSTRIA.

Delayed Departure Gave Vienna Envoys Glimpse of War Preparations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—There was a broad intimation in a high official quarter today that the long delay in completing arrangements for the departure of the Austro-Hungarian diplomats and Consuls from the United States was largely due to the wish of this Government that these representatives of the Vienna Government might carry back with them a full knowledge of the tremendous preparations this country is making, both on its own behalf and on that of the Entente nations.

The Austro-Hungarian officials have been eyewitnesses, as it were, of the measures taken by this Government for encompassing the defeat of Germany and Germany's allies. They will thus be able to undeceive the Vienna Government, if this is necessary because of Germany's efforts to blind Austria to the great events in America.

A diplomat said today that Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary had underestimated the strength of the German party in Vienna, and that this party's influence was at work to thwart any peace movement which might be dangerous to Germany. The Emperor, this diplomat thought, in addition to forwarding the secret negotiations in Switzerland, was enlisting the support of the Vatican in his efforts to obtain a peace that would safeguard his countries.

SEES SCHEME IN PALESTINE

Berlin Paper Says Wilson's Republic Idea Cloaks a British Purpose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26, (via London.)—Regarding President Wilson's reported intention to aid the project for a Jewish republic in Palestine, as published by The London Daily News, the Zeitung am Mittag says:

"The foundation of a Jewish republic is an English war aim against Turkey. England wishes to establish a land connection between Egypt and India, which necessitates the possession of Mesopotamia, the tapping of Arabia and the nationalization of Syria and Palestine, which is astutely disguised by Britain as Zionism. Thus she has gained favor with the English zionists and through them with the American.

"No doubt this scheme is intended to impress the pious American Jews, too. If the matter is embodied in President Wilson's war program it only proves that certain insidious imperialistic British purposes are to be covered with Wilson's "noble ideals of the independence of nations." The English are indeed a clever lot of schemers."

'PARNELL' PLAYED IN MUNICH

Munich Papers Think It Ought to be Presented in Neutral Theatres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26, (via London.)—Waldemar Kanter's drama "Parnell" has achieved a great success in the Munich Schauspielhaus.

The drama deals with the Parnell-O'Shea affair. Mr. Gladstone remains behind the scenes, but one Munich critic says that "the power of Anglo-Saxon cant stalks triumphantly across the stage."

The Munich papers say it is a pity that the play had to wait three years before it reached the German stage, since it could have made the rounds of all neutral theatres by this time.

BRITISH HOLD POSITIONS WON FROM BULGARS

Steady Bombardment of Enemy Line Continues—Attack Repulsed, Berlin Asserts.

LONDON, April 26.—A British official communication from Saloniki, dealing with the operations in Macedonia, says:

We are satisfactorily consolidating the positions we have gained. A steady bombardment of enemy positions continues.

Our aircraft raided an enemy depot at Cernista, causing considerable damage.

A Bulgarian official communication dated Wednesday, which was received here today, says:

Between the Vardar River and Lake Doiran, after violent artillery activity lasting throughout the day, the British attacked at night with considerable forces over the whole sector with the greatest of violence. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, mainly by grenades and in bloody hand-to-hand fighting.

PARIS, April 26.—The following report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Office today:

On the night of April 24-25 the British troops attacked west of Lake Doiran and carried enemy trenches on a front of 1,000 meters north of the Krastelli-Doldseli line, which they maintained and consolidated after having repulsed four counterattacks and inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. In the region of Cerna enemy reconnoissances were repulsed. There was active artillery fighting on the Cerna-Monastir front. An enemy airplane fell in flames in the region of Doiran.

BERLIN, April 26, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The British attack on the Macedonian front on Tuesday was made in force in the expectation of obtaining important results, the War Office announces. Bulgarian troops are credited with repulsing the attack, which, as previously reported, met with no success. Following is the official account of military operations on the Russo-Galician, Rumanian and Macedonian fronts:

South of Riga, near Jacobstadt, in the vicinity of Smorgon, to the west of Lutsk, to the west of Zlochoff, on the Zlota Lipa and along the Putna and Sereth Rivers, the artillery firing of the Russians and our retaliatory bombardment increased considerably.

From statements by prisoners taken in the battle near Lake Doiran (Macedonia) on Tuesday it appears that the British attack, delivered with strong forces on a narrow front, was intended to have far-reaching results. The brave Bulgarian infantry has achieved a magnificent success. It maintained all its positions, and, together with German and Bulgarian machine gun sections and batteries, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

May Not Invest Jerusalem Yet.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Military men here do not believe the British forces now in Palestine will attempt any immediate advance toward Jerusalem. The Holy City, they say, is for the present a secondary consideration. It is considered unlikely that the capture of Jerusalem will be attempted until all the coast region of Palestine is secured, which may take some time in the conditions of modern war.

Against an army advancing from Egypt Jerusalem is secured by wilderness frontiers to the east and south, while no attack is possible from the north until the Plain of Esdraelon is secured. The western frontier presents a long wall of mountain. Southwest the newly made military road running to Beersheba would present a long line of very difficult advance. The pass up the Valleys Es Sant and Es Sur, through which Anttochus V. made a successful attack with camels and elephants in 163 B. C., would only be suitable for mountain guns, and could hardly be used for the main attack. The direct routes are by way of the railway through the Valley of Sorek, a long, winding way through a deep gorge very easily defended, and the more open, but still difficult, highroad a little further north. Probably the entrances to both these valleys are well fortified.

The difficulties are so great that it is believed a modern military expedition would, as has occurred several times in history, leave Jerusalem itself as the last aim of the campaign. Its fate has several times before this been settled in the plains.

The British forces have selected the finest season of the year for their entrance into the Holy Land. In April the country is at its best climatically. The fields of Philistia are green with young corn, affording abundant fodder for horses and camels; the ground has hardened since the Winter's rains, and fresh breezes and occasional showers mitigate the heat. The malaria, which makes camping dangerous in the plains during the Summer and Autumn, is now of a mild type, and can usually be avoided. North of Gaza there should be no lack of water or provender for the army.

Brazilians Attack Newspaper Office.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, April 26.—A dispatch from Curitiba, southern Brazil, to the newspaper A Rua today, says that a mob attacked the offices of a German newspaper which had harshly criticised Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina. Two soldiers were wounded during the disturbance.

10 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar Granulated

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

When your recipe says "add sugar"—

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH ALBODON AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

Albodon Dental Cream has as high a percentage of antiseptics as liquid dentifrices. In addition it contains *the* highest percentage of *tooth-cleaning* and polishing properties of any dentifrice obtainable, so it is certain to clean and conserve *your* teeth best.

Every dentist knows the formula
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Dry Cold
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$100 *Value Costs* $2.00
$500 *Value Costs* $10.00
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2%

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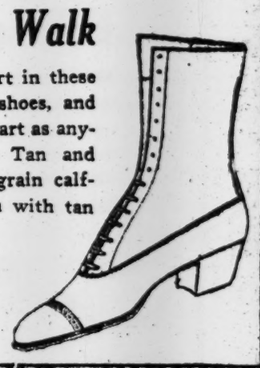
PHONE 5900 MAIN.

Specialists in Footwear for 60 years
Andrew Alexander
FIFTH AVE. (A-A) At 45th St.

Women Who Walk

will find especial comfort in these low-heeled broad-soled shoes, and will also find them as smart as anything recently shown. Tan and black calfskin—all tan grain calfskin—mahogany calfskin with tan tops—

$7 & $8.50
a pair.



FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.'S
Boys' Norfolk Suits
all with two pairs of knickerbockers
the best that $12.50 can buy

Four basic models, but many styles. Some plain back and belted, others pinch back and belted, some with the new box pleats, and still others pleated in front or plain. Made in the following light weight all-wool fabrics, beautifully tailored, and mohair-lined:—

Tweeds	Homespuns	Grays	Tans
Checks	Scotch Mixtures	Olives	Browns
Velours	Herringbones	Plaids	Heathers

Boys' Norfolk Suits (7 to 18 years) . $8.75 to $24.50
Boys' Topcoats (9 to 18 years) . . 9.75 to 24.50
Boys' Reefers (2 to 10 years) . . 8.75 to 15.75

Boys' Shoes

In spite of the increased cost of leather, we have maintained our customary high standard of quality and our regular prices.

Boys' Shoes, black or tan calf, with patent indestructible Tel-Til tips and soles $4.00 and $4.50

Boys' Dress Shoes, in patent leather or Ko-Ko Calf, shown in various models $4.50 and $5.00

Boys' Army and Navy Shoes, black or tan Elk Skin leather, made on the famous Munson last, endorsed by U.S. Army and Navy $4.00 and $4.50

Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Boys' Clothing Furnishings Hats Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET

Today & Saturday Only
A Remarkable
CLEARANCE SALE
of slightly used
TALKING MACHINES
$5 upwards
Savings from 25% to 60% of original prices
A rare opportunity to obtain music for your summer home

SUCH a sale is possible only at Aeolian Hall. These talking machines have been exchanged for the AEOLIAN VOCALION, the only phonograph whose individuality of appeal is so strong as to induce owners to part with machines in good condition, many of them practically new.

Terms liberally convenient

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THERE are men hereabouts who particularly need to know these good clothes by the House of Kuppenheimer. They are business and professional men who want dependable fabrics, in clean, neat patterns; clothes that are smartly designed, hand-tailored and offered in a range of special sizes—insuring an exact fit.

The Busy Brill Stores are well acquainted with the busy, successful man who has neither the time nor the patience for the tailor's "try on" and long ago stopped having his clothes made to measure. Prices $20 to $45.

Brill Brothers
The Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in the Metropolitan Districts

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway — Broadway at 49th St. 1456 B'way at 42d St. — 47 Cortlandt St. 125th St. at 3d Ave. — 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 791 Broad St., Newark

Come in, or write for new Kuppenheimer Style Book

SWANN WITNESS CHARGES COERCION

Polar, Who Testified Against District Attorney, Tells of "Business" Offer.

HEARING GETS HEATED

Counsel Have Wrangle and Commissioner Censures Prosecutor's Assistant.

The interrupted hearing of the charges of misconduct in office preferred against District Attorney Edward Swann by the City Club was resumed before Commissioner George L. Ingraham in the County Court House yesterday morning with testimony by Benjamin Polar that an attempt had been made to "do business with him" since his previous appearance as a witness against the New York County prosecutor. Polar's testimony was introduced over the objections of John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for the District Attorney, but finally the witness was allowed to answer the question of Chase Mellen, counsel for the City Club, as to whether anything significant had occurred since his last appearance on the stand. He said that a man talked with him in a saloon about his testimony and then said:

"Maybe you and I want to do business?"

"You go away from me, I don't want anything to do with you," the witness said he answered. Under a rapid-fire cross-examination from Mr. Stanchfield Polar proved reluctant and at times contradictory, but despite warnings from his inquisitor of the punishment for perjury, he persisted in denials that he recently had visited Max Sulkes, a labor leader, who, the defense repeatedly has intimated, is responsible for much of the testimony against Mr. Swann.

"Do you know another labor leader named 'Desperate Benny'—I don't know how desperate he is, but his name is Benny?" Mr. Stanchfield asked.

"I know plenty 'Bennys,' but I don't understand the other name," Polar answered. A man named "Benny" stood up and was recognized by the witness as an acquaintance.

The next witness, Wolf Aaronberg, a tailor, testified that though he had been a witness to one of the assault cases Mr. Swann is accused of having refrained from prosecuting he never had been summoned to testify either before the Grand Jury or in the Magistrate's Court. Mr. Stanchfield said the witness so obviously was unreliable that the District Attorney's office, when the cases originated in Governor Whitman's régime there, did not call him to the stand. Aaronberg said he had been offered money to change his testimony, but that he had refused. The cross-examination of Aaronberg lasted until the luncheon recess, after which Benjamin Finkel of 936 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, was called, and testified that although he had been an eyewitness to the Liebowitz murder he never had been used as a witness in the prosecution of the men accused of that crime, all of whom were acquitted.

While Finkel was on the stand John Kirkland Clark, Mr. Mellen's aid, arose and read to the court a typewritten statement reflecting upon Finkel which had been handed to newspaper men covering the hearing. Mr. Ingraham demanded to know who had circulated the paper, and Assistant District Attorney Markewitch admitted that he had prepared it at the request of a reporter.

"Such a thing is highly unprofessional. It is contempt of this court," said Mr. Ingraham, sternly. "It must cease, and I trust the newspaper men will not print what has been passed to them."

The incident closed with an apology by Mr. Markewitch to the court.

Isaac Levine testified that he had lost his job because he had testified against the District Attorney at a previous session of the hearing. Commissioner Ingraham ruled that if such were the case Levine's recourse lay with the courts.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

HINT AT RUSSIAN PLOT IN EDDYSTONE BLOW-UP

Witnesses at Coroner's Inquiry Assert Inspectors Were Socialists and Opposed Munition Industry.

CHESTER, Penn., April 26.—Some of the inspectors employed by the Russian Government at the plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, where 129 lives were lost by an explosion on April 10, were radical Socialists, and had voiced their disapproval of the ammunition industry, according to testimony produced at the Coroner's inquest today.

Nicholas Klekner, one of the Chief Inspectors for the Russian Government, who expressed the view that the explosion had been accidental, admitted that he had been a Socialist, and that some of the inspectors under him held radical views.

A copy of a telegram sent to a Russian radical newspaper in New York on the day of the explosion by James Waskoff, an inspector, which read, "Explosion occurred. Our crowd safe," was introduced into the testimony by C. J. Brodt, a detective, who said that all trace of Waskoff had been lost. A deputy fire marshal, however, testified that he had interview Waskoff in New York, and was satisfied that he was not involved in the disaster.

CLASH LIKELY AT ALBANY.

Whitman Aroused Over Failure to Pass His Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—The Assembly has practically completed its labor and is marking time, and the Senate today began work under high pressure, with a view to bringing the session to a close next week. The leaders are speaking hopefully of adjournment a week from Saturday. Indications were not lacking today of a fight within the Republican majority in the Senate and a fight by the Governor on the Legislature dominated in both its branches by heavy majorities of his own party. It was said today that Governor Whitman is not pleased with the manner in which the lawmakers recently have overridden his expressed wishes.

The trouble started when the Assembly and Senate passed over his veto the appropriations for legislative expenses which he had stricken from the bill on the ground that they were not sufficiently itemized.

The failure of both houses to act favorably on his demand for the repeal of the boxing law and of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Charles S. Harvey for Public Service Commissioner are also said to have created strained relations between the Republican Governor and the Republican Legislature.

For many days it has been apparent that Senate Leader Brown has been having his hands full trying to keep his Republican flock in line. The breach over the west side legislation has widened, and there are indications that it may involve other important measures.

Already there is talk of an extraordinary session to consider emergencies that may arise in connection with the prosecution of the war. In preparation for any such situation, it is intended that the so-called "War Committee" of the Senate, of which Senator Brown is the head, shall remain at the Capitol after the rest of the lawmakers depart for some weeks at least, so as to be in close touch with the Governor and in readiness to prepare the program for a special session if one is called.

'COUNT' HELD AS AUTO THIEF

Sold Cars to Germans He Met at War Benefits.

A man who uses the name of William R. Harding, arrested in York, Penn., on a charge of attempting to steal an automobile, was identified yesterday by Detective Sergeant Hughes as the young German, more or less well known on Broadway and at benefits for German war sufferers, who is wanted here for bringing stolen automobiles into this State and selling them. Detectives called on about twenty German-American residents of New York yesterday and claimed as stolen property automobiles they had bought from Harding, whom they knew as the "Mysterious Count." The detectives say that the "Count" was formerly a deck steward on the Hamburg-American steamship Cincinnati, now under seizure at Hoboken.

In his pocket was the business card of an automobile company in Washington. It was discovered later that he had quarters in that city, and in his rooms there was found a list of persons to whom he had sold machines in Washington. Detectives say that the cars Harding sold here were stolen in New England, Washington, and Florida.

TO CUT MINERS' HOLIDAYS.

Operators Have Plan to Increase Mine Output.

The anthracite coal mine operators of the Pennsylvania fields will make an appeal to the 173,000 miners employed by them to forego observance of some of the many holidays which usually take them from work an equivalent of about two months a year. The operators will make their appeal to the men's spirit of patriotism, pointing out the nation's need for coal, and hope that it will result in a substantial increase in the output of the mines during the time that the country will need its full supply of coal. The operators on Wednesday agreed to $30,000,000 annual increase in the pay of the miners.

SEEK FRIEDRICH KARL'S BODY

But Germans' Request Can't Be Granted at Present, Cecil Says.

LONDON, April 26.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons today that a private inquiry had been received through the sovereign of a neutral Power as to whether the body of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, who died of wounds while a prisoner, could be sent to Germany. The Government, he said, had responded that this was impossible at the present time.

Lord Robert said that it had been suggested by members that the British Government insist as a condition for granting the request that the bodies of Miss Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt be returned to England.

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GERMANS PAY PRICE OF OVERCONFIDENCE

England First In Economic Preparation, While the Foe Looked for Quick Victory.

BLUNDERS IN FOOD CONTROL

Elaborate Organization Now Deals with That and Other Grave Internal Questions.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

[TWENTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE.]

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They say in Berlin that England got a great start on Germany in organizing for the thorough and scientific conduct of the war. Germans like to point out that concession of English priority as evidenced that it was not Germany which planned and brought on the war. Various men in stations of importance and influence in Berlin have unfolded that argument to me in long dissertations. I suspect it is quite true that most of the Germans sincerely believe their country innocent of precipitating the war, and at the same time are quite as certain that English machinations did bring it about. This public concession by the German leaders that England was the first to recognize the true character of the war and to undertake the far reaching and thorough going economic organization needed to sustain such a contest helps very much in Germany in maintaining that view.

But if England did get the jump on Germany in making thorough her economic organization, Germany has followed suit with characteristic efficiency. There is no question that Germany now very keenly realizes the economic nature of the great struggle and is devoting herself to that phase of it with as much energy and determination as she ever gave to the mere conscription and training of men for the fighting forces.

The interesting contrast in military habit between the two nations showed its natural result in the earliest estimates by both as to the duration of the war. No man in Germany had the slightest idea that the struggle would go on for more than a few months. It was the German habit to conquer in one season, and no one among the German high leadership seems to have dreamed that the colossal contest undertaken so hastily at the end of July, 1914, could possibly be prolonged more than usual.

But in England there was a different habit of military preparation, and therefore, or perhaps only concomitantly, a different habit of thought. It was only in England that public men expressed any doubt as to the duration of the war. Lord Kitchener broke his habitual silence to remark that it would be three years at least. Mr. Lloyd George declared sententiously that it would be the "last hundred millions" of money that would win, and everybody knew that he spoke of a time very remote for war, when England should prove that she had those "last hundred millions."

First Impact of the War.

Consequently England began early to readjust her domestic afairs so as to bring herself into condition to wage a contest of endurance. She had been at that task with might and main for months before there was any real awakening in Germany to the significance of what the British were doing. The first impact of the war hit Germany hard. It deprived her of enormous imports of food and fodder that she had been drawing from Russia. But the harvests of 1915 were good to Germany, and her mistaken leaders had advocated the killing of so many food animals that there was nothing like the same demand for fodder. Also her scientific geniuses had invented, or at least the Germans assert that they had, many substitute foods, and, above all, a substitute fodder which was of enormous value and importance to the empire.

Still Germany had done fairly well, as her prominent men consider. She ha taken prompt cognizance of certa phases of the food situation. Her Brea Commission was organized very early, and the orders went out commandeering all the food in Germany for government control and distribution. Bread and meat came under the regulation of the food-card system, and the so-called "Food Dictatorship" was established, so that on the food side a good start was made, and in this respect Germany was far ahead of England. For in Germany waste was reduced absolutely to a minimum, if not prevented altogether, whereas in England it was not checked for many months after it was practically stopped in Germany. It is doubtful if even now it has been handled in England with anything like the thoroughness and success that have been achieved in Germany; so, too, in France. I know that when I came recently from Berlin to Paris it was with an absolute shock that I saw the reckless prodigality with food in the French capital.

Proper conservation of food, however, is only a part of the economic organization necessary for a right meeting of the tests put upon a nation by such a war as that into which the United States has just stepped. And the Germans are right in saying that it was England which first put her industrial house in thorough order for the production of the maximum quantity of every kind of supply possible to manufacture in her territory. Then, in the Summer of 1916, Germany enacted laws covering the mobilization of industries and of labor, and set about perfecting an organization of her own on those lines in which England had proved herself successful.

For scores of years every man in Germany had been liable to render a certain amount of military service. Now Germany adds to this the obligation to render civil service when the military service is ended, or, which is of the greatest value, in case for any reason a man is exempt from or unfitted for military service. This was because Germany had found out that the war was going to be very long, indeed, and that labor behind the front was of just as great value in achieving success as daring in the fighting lines.

New Kind of War Office.

Under this law, which is known among English speaking people as the "civil mobilization law," but which rejoices in the German title of "Hilfsdienst gesetz," that might be roughly translated as the "help service law," there was set up in Berlin a new kind of War Office, greatly different from the old Kriegs Ministerium. A soldier was placed at the head of this new War Office, but he was selected because of distinct achievements in the field of economic and executive effort rather than because of honors won in the command of armies. This man was Lieut. Gen. Groener, who had rendered conspicuous service in the organization of the War Food Office, of which Dr. Batocki was the head. Having organized the food control system which, by preventing waste of food, was to keep Germany from starvation despite the allied blockade, General Groener was now set to organize the labor and industrial resources of the nation, so that the maximum of munitions and war supplies might be produced at the same time that all the regular channels of industry and trade went on as nearly uninterrupted as might be.

The diagram printed with this letter furnishes a graphic idea of some of the results of General Groener's labors in the War Office, and at the same time gives a little picture of Germany's economic preparation for carrying on the war. It is a two sided organization, as shown by the two sides of the diagram. One is intimately connected with the military staff, and the other considerably more remotely. Of course, there is no phase of German life today which is not connected in some way with the military organization, but in the offices shown on one side of this War Office diagram there is much more attention given to matters not immediately connected with fighting than happens in the offices on the other side.

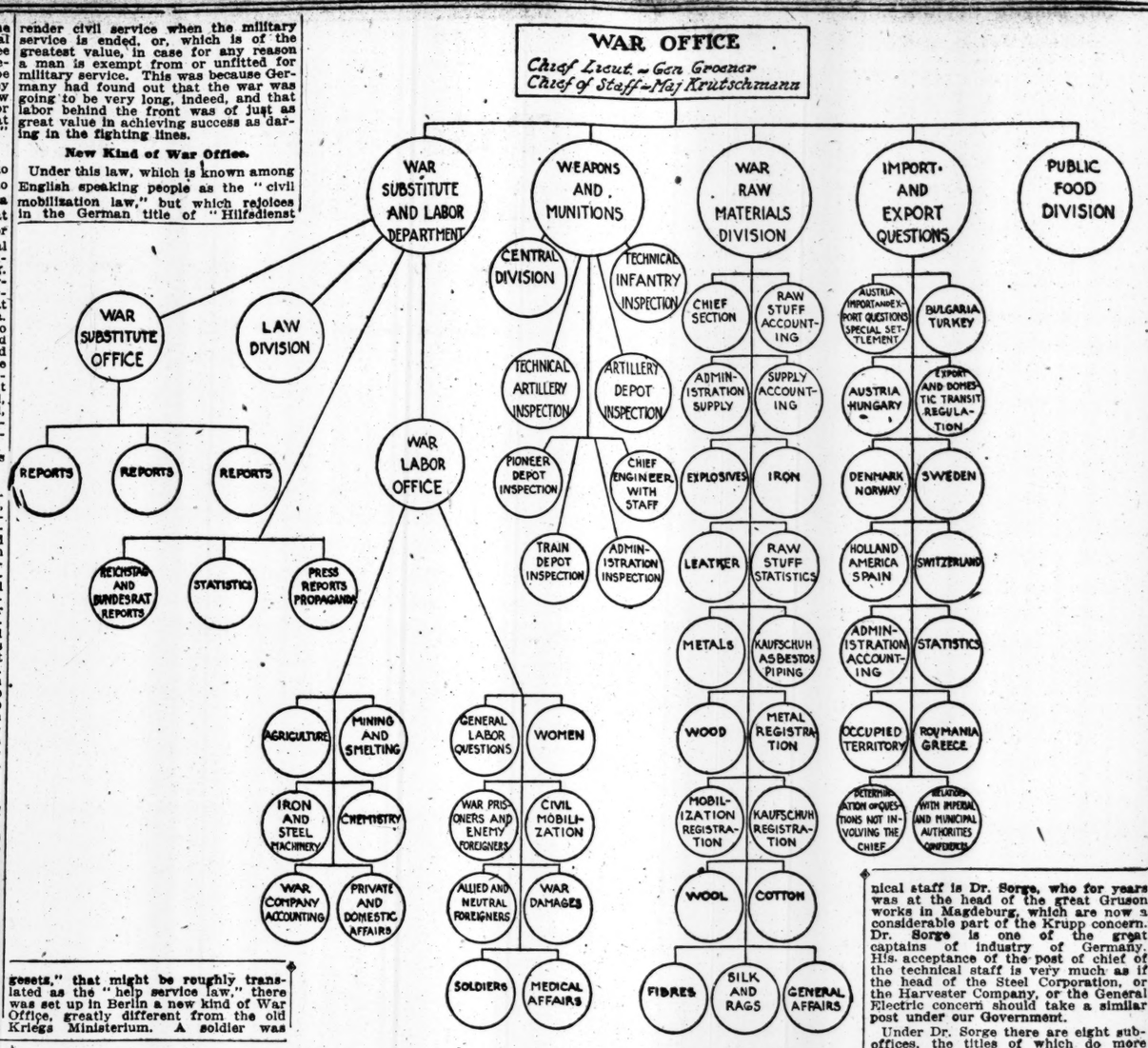
It is on the war side, showing the military staff, that the most interesting glimpse of General Groener's organization is shown. This is in the section labelled "Chief of the Technical Staff," which is tied to the office of General Groener himself and at the same time to that of the chief of the military staff. The head of this technical staff is Dr. Sorge, who for years was at the head of the great Gruson works in Magdeburg, which are now a considerable part of the Krupp concern. Dr. Sorge is one of the great captains of industry of Germany. His acceptance of the post of chief of the technical staff is very much as if the head of the Steel Corporation, or the Harvester Company, or the General Electric concern should take a similar post under our Government.

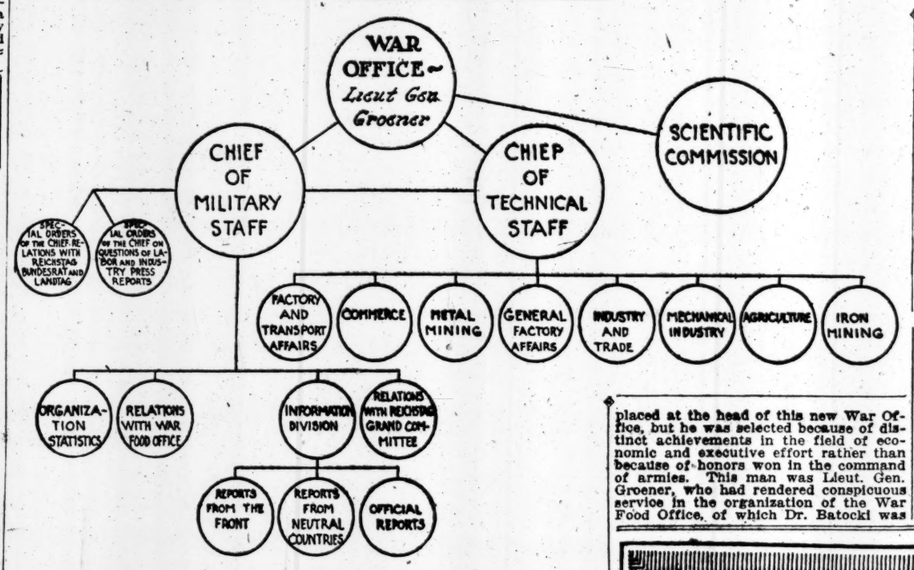
Under Dr. Sorge there are eight suboffices, the titles of which do more than reams of printed explanation could to show what kind of work is going on in this new German War Office. They deal with (1) factory affairs and transport, (2) commerce, (3) metal mining, (4) general factory affairs, (5) industry and trade, (6) mechanical industry, (7) agriculture, and (8) iron mining.

Export and Import Control.

On the other side of the office there is a division of raw materials, under which are set up some fifteen or sixteen different sub-offices, each of which busies itself with a particular product, such as cotton, wool, leather, iron. There is also a division dealing with questions of export and import, matters which are rigidly controlled by the Government just now, and for the control of which after the war the greatest preparations are now being made.

So, also, labor has its due attention, and the inevitable substitute has a department by itself, where, no doubt, a substitute for everything ever made in Germany has been produced long ago, and they are now producing substitutes for the substitutes themselves. It is an interesting diagram, and it gives a pretty good view of what our Government is up against when it tackles the problem of preparing properly to meet Germany in arms.





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Make your plans now—for a vacation in Colorado this coming summer, where you can live out in the open, where you can breathe the exhilarating air and fill your lungs with the fresh, invigorating ozone from the mountains. Take your golf clubs, fishing tackle and camera, and I'll guarantee you more beneficial fun in two or three weeks in Colorado than you can have at home all summer.

The economy of living in Colorado, and the ease with which you can go and return, makes a vacation there most desirable. The Burlington—the road I represent—has special Colorado service all summer, running superb trains with every comfort, luxury and convenience.

Write me a card, or drop in the office, and let me give you illustrated booklet, map, etc., containing complete information about this wonderful vacation State.

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"That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN at Gettysburg, 1863.

Young Men of America

The future of this Republic is in your hands.

Your course of action *now* will determine what heritage of freedom and happiness shall be yours and your children's.

Citizenship in a democracy is a great privilege; but it also carries with it a great duty—the duty to serve—the duty of *every* citizen to serve the common weal.

You, young men of America, must determine *now* whether there shall be a "new birth of freedom"—and whether you will "mutually pledge to each other your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor," as did the men who signed the greatest document in the history of human liberty, on July 4, 1776.

Four million of you young men have come to manhood in the past five years; four million more of you are eagerly looking forward to the day when you will inherit your rights and duties as citizens.

Only a handful of you 8,000,000 young men are trained, as are the young men of Switzerland, for efficient service in the national defence.

Switzerland, free from the blight of militarism, is defended today by the finest citizen soldiery in the world. The armed hosts of Europe respect the frontiers of that little republic.

You, young men of America, with the future of the nation in your hands, will you demand as your right that the Government at Washington at once establish a democratic system of *universal military training* under Federal control?

Congress is debating this question, and the President needs your help — *today*. Will you write him at the White House (and also your Senator and Representative) and urge the immediate enactment of the Universal Military Training bill?

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National Security League

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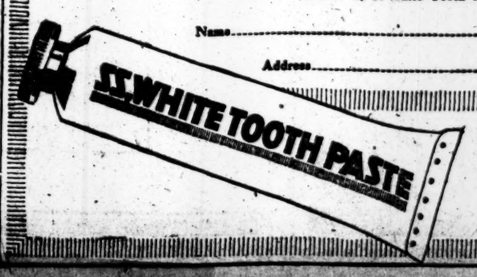

SUMMER REACHES THE WINTER GARDEN

"The Passing Show of 1917" Is Easily the Best That the House Affords.

CHIC SALE AND MR. DOOLEY

These Two and Irene Franklin Make Off with the Honors of an Entertaining Evening.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1917—A musical revue, dialogue and lyrics by Harold Atteridge, music by Sigmund Romberg and Otto Motzan, in two acts and 21 scenes. At the Winter Garden.

The Principals—Marie Nordstrom, Frankyn Batis, John T. Murray, Rosie Quinn, George Mallier, Burton Green, Donald Kerr, Henry Bergman, Gladys Clark, Irene Franklin, Miller and Mack, Johnny Dooley, Wanda Lyon, Tom Lewis, De Wolf Hopper, Mlle. Swirskaia, Jefferson De Angelis, Nat Carn, Dolly Connolly.

Of the dozen or so Winter Garden shows which it has been the varying fortune of deponent to witness, the new one which was unfolded on its broad stage last evening was not only the best-behaved and the best-looking, but by all odds the most entertaining.

"The Passing Show of 1917" has beaten the straw hats to town and is as welcome as the flowers in April. Its scenes are many, gorgeous, and sometimes ingenious; its girls are gay; the costumes are good as far as they go; the music is much as usual, and the funmakers are among the best in the land.

The brightest stars are Chic Sale and Johnny Dooley, and, if you insist upon a third—then Irene Franklin. These three scored the hits of the evening despite the fact that in the past were enlisted such familiar and variously accomplished folks as De Wolf Hopper, Jefferson De Angelis, Tom Lewis, Miller and Mack, Marie Nordstrom, Clark and Bergman, and others too numerous for one paragraph. In the vernacular of Broadway, Sale and Dooley ran away with "The Passing Show of 1917."

Now Sale and Dooley and Irene Franklin are tried and trusted favorites of the two-a-day and that is the secret of success at the Winter Garden. That holy of holies known as the United Booking Office does more for the Winter Garden than it can reflect upon with pleasure. There the entertainers develop their tricks and their manners and when they burst forth at the Winter Garden they are as well prepared as Warfield when suddenly called upon to play "The Music Master."

It is illuminating to contrast Mr. Dooley and Mr. Hopper as they blossom at the Winter Garden. De Wolf Hopper, a rare comedian and a veritable treasure in comic opera, is left helpless with such odds and ends as may be thrown to him by the house librettist and lyricist, who, it is believed, dashes off his portion of the entertainment at the final dress rehearsal. Dooley, who can fall down with extraordinary virtuosity, does go and brings down the house with him. Dooley, in short, brings his material with him.

To meet him on anything like equal terms, Mr. Hopper should recite a ballad called "Casey at the Bat," which he is said to have memorised and tried with gratifying results on previous occasions. Instead the ineffable Bunthorne, the great Lord Chancellor, the mighty Koko is assigned to be the male vamp!re in a witless travesty on "The Wanderer." Perhaps this comment—which is intended to sound like the wail of a lost soul—is animated by the deep melancholy of the reflection that De Wolf Hopper, whom we vastly and gratefully admire, must let pass another season without any Gilbert and Sullivan.

Better even than the curious Mr. Dooley as an example of preparedness for the Winter Garden is Chic Sale, the really brilliant artist who moves in from vaudeville with his own ideas, his own costumes, his own settings. He is not only an exceedingly clever "protean artist," as they call it in the two-a-day, but his several rural characterizations are the excruciatingly amusing work of a first-rate comedian. He is worth going far to see.

Then Irene Franklin trusts to no overworked librettist to write songs for her, but warbles those home-made ditties of her own; warbles them with that strange little note in her voice which is not exactly a squeak nor yet a gurgle, but is just an odd, personal noise of her own, and very retching, too. She has a switchboard scene—author unknown but darkly suspected. It is really ingenious.

"The Passing Show of 1917" is seriously affected by the new custom of dressing chorus girls, if at all, in things that are not so much gowns as structures. Just now at the Winter Garden they come out as fans and as drinks and as restaurant tables. Of course, they are college students in the finale of the first act, which shows the Yale Bowl at a football game. They are real little Bedouins in the harem scene, which dissolves in a myriad flickering lights from a thousand and one mirrors. Then, at the last, when the Winter Garden does its bit, those who are not honoring the American flag by draping themselves in it are beating a spirited tattoo like a small army of Fritz Scheffs, while the limitless blue sea can be seen in the distance and the Goddess of Liberty walks down the runway.

AGAINST TOO RIGID ECONOMY

National Millinery Association Fears Economic Ruin.

A vigorous protest against too rigid war economy by the women of the country was made at the dinner last night of the National Millinery Association, which opened a two days' convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday. It was stated that if the women of the country should carry out the program of rigid economy to which they are being urged it would result in economic disaster. Millinery, it was said, would be counted among the luxuries of life, and the members of the association declared that false economy would be a national calamity and the economic ruin of all classes in the trade beginning with the wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, and working down through all circles to the smallest employe.

The association is prepared to make a fight against such conditions and will send out circulars and letters, employ speakers and endeavor to educate the people to believe that a normal trade is necessary for healthy economic conditions.

Mme. Bernhardt Steadily Improves.

Sarah Bernhardt continued to improve yesterday, and her progress seemed so steady that her physicians at Mt. Sinai Hospital decided to eliminate the midday consultation. The morning bulletin said the actress had passed a comfortable night and that she was making a steady, slow progress, while the night bulletin said that she had passed a very comfortable day and that there had been no change.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Raymond Hitchcock is the first star to be engaged for next season's Century revue. The contract with the comedian, who is appearing in "Betty" in Chicago, was signed yesterday. The revue will be produced in September, but it is probable that Mr. Hitchcock will be one of the principals of the miniature revue that will be presented on the roof during the summer.

A company of Spanish players will give the first of a series of performances of "La Tempestad" tonight at the Garden Theatre. If the venture is a success a small uptown theatre will be leased and the players will give regular performances. Spanish residents in the city are interested in the project, with the idea of stimulating an interest in things Spanish.

Arthur Cunningham, who has been appearing all season in "The Century Girl," has been engaged for the role of General Allen in the revival of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Robert Warwick has signed a contract with A. H. Woods to be starred in a new play next season. Mr. Warwick has been devoting his energies to movies lately.

Because of the lateness of the season Andree Barlette will not appear again until next Fall. She will act her first role in English then.

Laura Walker played Mary Nash's role in "The Man Who Came Back" yesterday afternoon at The Playhouse.

JEWS MOVE AGAINST PEACE.

American Committee Sends an Urgent Message to Milukoff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—What is regarded by officials of the Washington Government as a most important promise of support to the new Russian Government is contained in a telegram that has been sent to M. Milukoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, by Louis Marshall, Henry Morgenthau, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, and Julius Rosenwald, representing the American Jewish Committee.

The telegram, which was made public textually by the State Department today, expresses the alarm felt by American Jews over reports that Russia might make a separate peace. It reads:

"American Jewry is alarmed by reports that certain elements are urging separate peace between Russia and Central Powers. A separate peace may, in our opinion, lead to the ultimate restoration of an autocratic Government and the degradation of the Russian Jews below even their former deplorable condition. We are confident Russian Jewry are ready for the greatest sacrifices in support of the present democratic Government as the only hope for the future of Russia and all its people. American Jewry holds itself ready to co-operate with its Russian brethren in this great movement."

Concerning this subject, Mr. Schiff has received the following from a prominent Jew in Petrograd:

"Some ultra politicians, and with them a very few Jews, who are for peace, are considered by us as traitors. Even of the Bund the majority is for war. Jewry as a whole is sharing the loyalty of fellow-citizens who are decidedly against separate peace. They always have been good patriots, and now, more than ever, will fight for their free country. I saw the Minister of Finance, who declared that the Government quite appreciates the loyal position of Jews."

YALE MEN HONOR GEN. WOOD

He Says He Is Going to New Post as a "Military Billy Sunday."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was the guest of honor at a mass meeting in the Yale Club last night. He was cheered by nearly 1,000 Yale men when he said that he was going to be a "military Billy Sunday" in the newly created Department of the Southeast, over which he will take command on May 1 by order of the War Department.

The task of establishing the new department and getting it in running order was a great one, General Wood said, and other speakers joined with him in this opinion. There was, however, a general note of regret at General Wood's departure from the Department of the East at this time.

General Wood repeated his plea for universal compulsory military service, telling the Yale men that equality of opportunity meant equality of obligation. Dean Frederick Jones told General Wood of the part that Yale men were playing in the war preparations, and said that the chief thing the college authorities had to guard against was restraining the men from jumping impetuously into the service without inquiring how they might serve the nation best.

"I believe I'm expected to be a military Billy Sunday in the Southeastern Department," General Wood said, and after laughter that followed added: "I'm going to try and do it without the gestures."

"The lines of France stand between us and this great military power," he continued. "We must all get into the war—food, money, and munitions alone will not do. What we must see on the battlefields of France are real Americans under the American flag. Until we come to that pass, we will not have played our part in the conflict. Thank God we have time to get ready, so that if anything goes wrong on the other side you will soon come to see our flag there."

General Wood Leaves Monday.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood announced yesterday that he would turn over his command, comprising the present Department of the East, to his successor, Major Gen. F. Bell, on Monday, and would proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., which will be his headquarters in the new department.

WOMEN DO WAR DUTY.

In Khaki They Help in Sending French Relief Supplies.

Half a dozen khaki-clad members of the Automobile Squad of the National League for Women's Service were out on their first war duty yesterday, and with two automobiles worked from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. assisting in the rush work of transporting groceries, clothing, and other war supplies being shipped to France by the War Relief Clearing House.

The order for service was sent out by Captain Edith Field of the Motor Division and Lieutenant Helen Bastedo, Sergeant Helen Streit, and Privates Florence Darrach, Augusta Smith, and Edna Tunis responded. The women worked in two relays, and W. J. R. Keats of the Clearing House said that the messenger and orderly service of the women had been a great help. The women carried everything in their cars, from longshoremen to freight. All have passed the examination as expert motorists.

The uniform is a short skirt worn over knickerbockers, jacket, and army cap.

LAFAYETTE MAY REST BESIDE NAPOLEON

Transfer of His Ashes Suggested as a Mark of Franco-American Unity.

PARIS, April 26.—The arrival of the French Commission in the United States is the occasion for many expressions of appreciation in the French press for the cordiality of its reception and its significance in cementing the relations between the two republics.

La Liberté says it recalls the great manifestation in the United States when Lafayette returned to that country forty years after he had shared in the victory at Yorktown.

As a sequel to the present mission a popular movement is now taking form for the removal of the ashes of Lafayette from the old Picpus Cemetery and deposit of them in the Invalides, alongside those of Napoleon. Regarding this movement, Georges Berthoulat, a former Deputy, writes in La Liberté:

"The transfer of the ashes of the great exponent of Franco-American unity should take place on the next French national holiday, July 14, the commemoration of the fall of the Bastile, and be the occasion for imposing ceremonies."

The Temps says the arrival of the mission has occasioned one of the most moving manifestations witnessed since the opening of the war.

"Other nations have rendered homage to the rôle which France plays in the greatest tragedy of history," says the Temps, "but we are particularly touched by the warm sympathy the American people show us in the present circumstances. There is between the two nations a glorious past which unites their hearts in full confidence. Outside of any political alliance there is between the French and American people a real solidarity of sentiment and aspiration, and the two republics feel themselves close together in this supreme struggle for liberty and civilization.

SIMPLE GOWNS FOR WOMEN.

Exhibition Opens in the Home of Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale.

The slogan of "simple clothes" drew crowds of women all the afternoon yesterday to the home of Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, 41 West Tenth Street, to see an exhibition of women's garments which were chosen for beauty of line and color, with simplicity of construction and appropriateness. There were street gowns, house and tea gowns, evening gowns, and gowns that could serve many purposes. Many of these were made by women who specialize on original models and materials. There were also gowns from several well-known business firms.

The exhibition originated through an idea of Miss Inis Weed, Miss Florence Lattemore, and Mrs. Mary Swain Routzahn. There was a long list of well-known women on the Exhibition Committee, among them Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. Robert Bruère, Mrs. Lewis Chase, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Mary Simkovitch, and Dr. Yamai Kin, whose Chinese gowns, adapted to American needs, were among those shown. The exhibition, admission by card, will be open today from 3 to 7 P. M. and tomorrow from 1 to 6. Inquiries can be made of Miss Ruth Adler of 155 West Seventy-seventh Street.

PLAYS E. BLOCH'S MUSIC.

Arthur Bodanzky to Conduct a Concert of Composer's Works.

Arthur Bodanzky held his first rehearsal yesterday in Carnegie Hall for a concert of compositions by Ernest Bloch, to be given by the Society of Friends of Music in the same hall next Thursday evening. Mr. Bodanzky was so enthusiastic over the music of Mr. Bloch, whom he esteems one of the most important composers of the present time, that he remained after the opera season to direct this concert, though he must leave immediately after to lead Wagner's "Siegfried" on the closing Saturday afternoon of the Metropolitan company's engagement in Atlanta, Ga.

Ernest Bloch furnishes the entire program of the concert here. He has taken his inspiration for orchestral and vocal works from the Old Testament and his own people. Some of the music was lately played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its home town, and by Bloch himself as conductor of Maud Allan's season in New York. Among the soloists, besides Hans Kindler, 'cello, will be five of the Metropolitan singers, Melanie Kurt, Marie Tiffany, Flora Perini, Lila Robeson, and Carl Braun.

AIDED 750,000 PERSONS.

Travelers' Society Plans to Extend Its Work This Year.

The National Travelers' Aid Society held its annual dinner in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night, at which its new President, Gilbert Colgate of this city, presided. In the last year the society has aided 700,000 persons, chiefly women and girls, and it proposes to enlarge its work this year. Much of the work has been in connection with the white slave traffic, and many fake employment bureaus have been closed.

Among the speakers were Mrs. George Vaux, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. L. Scott of Chicago, Dr. Anna L. Brown of the National Board, Y. W. C. A., New York City; Miss Kate E. Lane, Toronto; William Church Osborn, Mrs. R. Sanford Riley, Worcester, Mass.; Samuel J. Russack, St. Louis, Mo.; Rush Taggart, Ralph Thompson, Boston; Mrs. T. I. Stephens, General Secretary of Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Martha Ewing, Greensboro, N. C., and Mrs. George Beach, Minneapolis.

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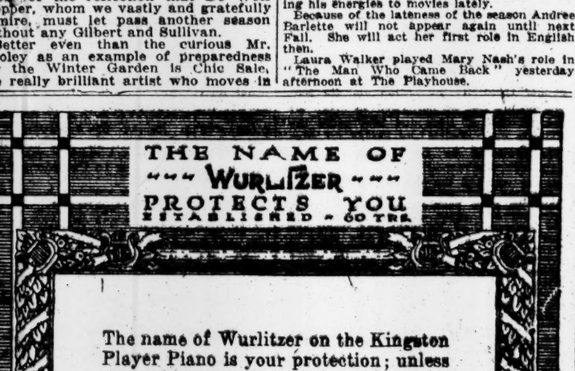

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MAN-A-CEA WATER Sold by all druggists and the best grocers.

For those who dance, Tetlow Foot Powder makes life a joy, Ann Pennington, Ziegfeld Follies

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Extraordinary
SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
Largest Collection of Contemporary Art in America—1,800 Artists—2,400 Exhibits.
Grand Central Palace
Morn., 25c.; Aft. & Eve., 50c.
10 A. M.—10 P. M. Sunday 2—10.

J. Salter Hansen
OF PARIS
Will Deliver a Lecture on
Psycho-Analysis
This Afternoon at Three o'Clock in the Ballroom of the GOTHAM HOTEL.
Tickets, Five Dollars, at the Gotham Hotel.

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1
SEASON ENDS MAY 5
Hippodrome
THE BIG SHOW 1000 People
With Annette KELLERMANN
Now Ice Ballet. 100 Novelties.
LAST 2 WEEKS LAST 10 TIMES

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
LAST 2 WEEKS THIS SEASON.
Biggest Dramatic Spectacle on Earth. The Wanderer
Co. of 250 and Greatest Cast Ever Assembled on the American Stage
Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c-$1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1.

Loew's New York Thea. 4 ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
W. S. HART in "The Desert Man."
CARLYLE BLACKWELL in "The Page Mystery."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 All Seats Reserved
VICTOR MORLEY & CO. in "Ankles" & 6 Other Big Acts. 25c, 50c, $1
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices
THE BERKMAN SHOW
Burt, Kahlan — Dickson CHARLESTON 100 Every Girl Pret...

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Sunday Night Concert
Biggest and Best Bill in New York
JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S LITTLE CLUB
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44TH ST. THEATRE, Near B'way. LAST WEEK
Mats. To-m'w & Wed.
MANTELL Tonight 8 & Sat. Mat. "Julius Caesar."
& Eves.
Beg. WED. EVE., MAY 2. Orders now.
Reginald DeKoven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Last Week Direct—Next Week Lyric Theatre
CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with
In HER SOLDIER BOY Music and Girls
"Hits the bull's eye."—Dunton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
"HIS LITTLE WIDOWS"
NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.
NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow & Wed., 2:15.
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"The thrills of a first-night crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.
Gripping!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
SEE THE 13th CHAIR
46TH ST. by Elwood Ullman
Mats. Tu'w & Thurs. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15
JOS. WEBER OFFERS EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.
39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents in John Galsworthy's
EMILY STEVENS THE FUGITIVE
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Wed., 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love
PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."
MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:00. Mat. To-morrow, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
COMEDY Thea., 110 West 41st St. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Tm'w & Thurs.
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LAST 2 WEEKS PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS and 2 other plays
NEW BILL (One Week Only) MAY 7
with MARY SHAW.
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COLORED PLAYERS in three unusual plays. Singing Orchestra.
Most enjoyable show in town.—Sherwin, Globe.
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The DEEMSTER by HALL CAINE
Starring—DERWENT HALL CAINE.
Extra—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in THE CURE.
LYRIC W. 42d St. 2:30 & 8:30 LAST 3 DAYS
WILLIAM FOX N. Y. PICTURE SENSATION
THE HONOR SYSTEM
NEXT MON., APRIL 30 CLIFTON CRAWFORD in "HER SOLDIER BOY." Not a moving picture, but an operatic production moved from the Astor.
CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in Mat. Tom'w, 25c to 75c. "THE GREAT LOVER" Next Week, Taylor Holmes, in "Bunker Bean."
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SUNDAY EVG., APRIL 29, AT 8:15.
Naval Night
GRAND CONCERT
(Direction Mr. DANIEL MAYER)
In aid of the funds of Woman's Auxiliary Committee for Naval Recruiting.
In co-operation with U. S. Navy.
Artists who have kindly given their services:
Louise Homer, Florence Easton, Clarence Whitehill, Amy Castles, Leone Zinovieff, Maurice Dambois, Julia Marlowe, Marcia Van Dresser, Florence Macbeth, Frederic Martin, Auguste Bonfiles, Mischa Levitzki, Clifton Crawford, E. H. Sothern.
Orchestra of 75, Pierre Monteux, Cond. New Recruiting Song by Irving Berlin. Marine Band of Navy Yard.
SAILORS OF U. S. NAVY IN DRILL.
Boxes $50 & $80. Tickets 75 cts. to $3 at Box Office, Metropolitan Opera House.
Metropolitan Opera House
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
To-morrow (Sat.) Matinee at 2:30
Isadora Duncan
AND HER PUPILS.
Allegretto Symphony en ré min; Morceau Symphonique, "Redemption," Cesar Franck; Ave Maria, Schubert; "Pathetique" Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Marche Slave, etc. Orchestra of 35. Oscar Spirescu, Cond. Tickets 50 cts. to $2.50, at Box Office, & R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way.
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CARNEGIE HALL, THURS., MAY 3, at 8:30
CONCERT WORKS OF ERNEST BLOCH
ORCHESTRA OF 100. CONDUCTOR ARTUR BODANZKY
Soloists: Kurt, Braun; Kindler, Cellist.
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
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GABRILOWITSCH SOLOIST HAROLD BAUER
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Hippodrome, Next Sunday Night, at 8:15
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Final Concert of Season—Request Program.
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DAVID MANNES, VIOLIN; CLARA PIANO
American Soprano; ALICE BARBEE
String Orch. of 50. Cond., Lefkowitsch. This 25c-$1.50
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Songs (In Costume), Violins, Solo & Dances.
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in HIS GREATEST SUCCESS "Colonel Newcome"
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Turn to the Right!
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JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MRS. THILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30. WEEKS
MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. LAST NIGHT SAT., MAY 5TH.
LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. WEEKS
The Case of Lady Camber
HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
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"Brilliantly Sensational Comedy"
Cast incl.: Chrystal Herne, Rose Coghlan, etc.
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REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15
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With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews.
EVENING TELEGRAM:
"DO YOU DREAM TRUE 'Peter Ibbetson' is one of the delights of the dramatic year."
CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
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LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
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Century Girl
AFTER PERFORMANCE VISIT (OPEN THE YEAR ROUND)
COCOANUT GROVE (CENTURY ROOF)
GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Wed., 2:20
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE"
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow and Wed., 2:15.
GEORGE M. COHAN in Louis N. Parker's Play.
ARLISS "DISRAELI"
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:30.
Arnold Daly "The Very Minute"
FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:30
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tu'w & Wed. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAT. TOM'W 2:25
Ruth Chatterton and Co., incl. BRUCE McRAE
in "Come Out of the Kitchen."
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"ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP."
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Admission to everything 25c & 50c. Res. Seats 75c, $1. Children under 10 half price $1 & $1.50 Seats. Only to Afternoon performances, ex. Sat. Branch Ticket Offices: Lehigh Valley Ticket Off., B'way, 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy & Co.; N. Y. Central Ticket Off., 125th St., 7th Ave.
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Wm. S. Hart
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Mat. Today, 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.
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YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near 1st. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888. Evenings 8:15. DER KEUSCHE ANTON
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Continuous Service 11:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
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Newly furnished & decorated; complete hotel service; 3 & 5 rooms & bath; 9 to 16 windows & 2 exposures to each suite. Rates, $30 monthly & up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner if desired (optional).
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REVUE BEGINS 11:30 P. M.
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An Overnight Furor. The Original Dixieland "JAZZ" BAND Playing Peppery Melodies. The Sensation of the Day.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917.

ACCEPTABLE TERMS OF PEACE.

Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, we are told by the German correspondent of The Tijd of Amsterdam, who is described as usually well informed, will, in an address to the Reichstag next month make known the terms upon which Germany is willing to make peace. We are told, further, that these terms will be "moderate and acceptable."

We are not left to the hazards of conjecture in forming an opinion about the nature of peace terms which would be acceptable to the United States and its European allies. Terms the offer of which by Germany will at once bring into conference Commissioners of peace have been set forth, after mature deliberation, by the Entente Allies and by the United States separately. They are not subject to any material alteration. Mr. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, therefore, will find them a sure guide in preparing his address to the Reichstag, and he will be guided by them if in good faith he intends to offer acceptable terms. The conditions and principles proclaimed by all the Allies, including the United States, not only enable us in advance of the German Chancellor's offer to determine whether it will be accepted, they also remove doubts as to the extent of our participation in the war and clearly define the result which must be obtained before we withdraw from it. They answer all questions, thoughtless or otherwise, as to the possibility of a "separate peace" for the United States.

These terms and conditions, stated in various official documents during the last three months, will be here brought together in order that they may be studied in their proper relation one with another, and as a whole. In the reply of the Entente Allies to the peace proposal of the Teutonic Powers, issued on Dec. 30, the general conditions of peace were set forth in this declaration:

> Once again the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationality and of the free existence of small States, so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations, and to afford the only effective guarantee for the future security of the world.

In replying to President WILSON'S note of Dec. 18 to the belligerent nations suggesting an early avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded, the Allied Powers on Jan. 10 declared that while details of compensations and indemnities for damages suffered would be left until the hour of negotiation, nevertheless the civilized world would understand that these terms would in all necessity involve the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia, of Montenegro, with indemnities due to them; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, Russia, and Rumania, with reparation. Following these specific terms, the general conditions everywhere recognised as essential to permanent peace were made known in these words:

> The reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable régime, and founded as much upon respect of nationalities and full security and liberty of economic development, which all nations, great or small, possess, as upon territorial conventions and international agreements, suitable to guarantee territorial and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations; the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians, and of Tcheco-Slovaks from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks, the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, decidedly alien to Western civilization. The intentions of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, regarding Poland, have been clearly indicated in the proclamations which he has just addressed to his army. It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance.

In a letter accompanying the reply of the Allies to President WILSON, ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs now in this country, dwelt upon the reasons which had prompted the demand that an end be put to Ottoman rule in Europe. Not only had the Turks, under German influence, control, and subsidy, been guilty of the horrible massacres in Armenia and Syria, but it was plain to the Allies that "the interests of peace "and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien "races shall, if possible, be brought to "an end, and we may hope that the "expulsion of Turkey from Europe "will contribute as much to the cause "of peace as the restoration of Alsace-"Lorraine to France or Italia Irre-"denta to Italy, or any of the territo-"rial changes indicated in the allied "note." Mr. BALFOUR continued:

> For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled: the first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened; the second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; the third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor.

We now come to the statement of the position of the United States as declared by the President and adopted by the people through their representatives when Congress upon Mr. WILSON'S recommendation declared the existence of a state of war. When President WILSON appeared before both houses of Congress on the night of April 2 he declared in that memorable address that in deciding to take part in the war we should "make "very clear to all the world what our "motives and our objects are." Referring to his addresses to the Senate on Jan. 22 and to the Congress on Feb. 3 and Feb. 26 Mr. WILSON said:

> Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth assure the observance of these principles.

Results that endure, permanent ends, not immediate objects, were in the President's mind, they have been in the minds of all the people since that historic day. The conditions upon which permanent peace can be hoped for were stated by the President:

> A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic Government can be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interests of their own. The peace of the world must be based upon democracy.

A little further on in his address Mr. WILSON declared that "the world must be made safe for democracy." But it can be made safe for democracy only when autocracy has been destroyed. "One of the very things that has "served to convince us that the Prus-"sian autocracy was not and never "could be our friend," said the President, "is that from the very outset of "the present war it has filled our un-"suspecting communities and even our "offices of Government with spies and "set criminal intrigues everywhere "afoot against our national unity of "council, of peace within and without, "our industries and our commerce." Referring to the Zimmermann letter to the German Minister to Mexico, Mr. WILSON made this comprehensive and significant declaration:

> We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with the natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world, and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small, the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience.

These citations, with the texts from which they are taken, give the German Chancellor all the information he needs in preparing an offer of peace terms acceptable to the Allied Powers, one and all, including the United States, now at war with Germany. With the European territorial questions involved in this war the United States, from its remote position, is concerned only so far as they are related to the foundation principles declared by Mr. WILSON, to the great object of making the world safe for democracy and of assuring the permanence of peace. But the statements of peace conditions and of purposes in the war from which we have quoted disclose no lack of harmony or of unity of interest between ourselves and our European Allies in respect to these questions. Let men of candid minds examine the conditions presented in the reply of the Allies to the President, and then let them answer the question whether any of them is unreasonable, selfish, and not immediately related to the objects Mr. WILSON has declared that the United States seeks to attain by joining the Alliance. The world cannot be safe for democracy while the Teutonic autocracies persist, peace cannot be assured to the world until the territories forcibly snatched from their rightful owners, against the will of their inhabitants, have been restored, and the moral health and public peace of Europe would be constantly imperiled by the continued rule of the Ottoman power over European races. Moreover, Mr. WILSON has said that the right of access to the sea should be insured to all great commercial nations, free from hostile military domination. By its dominance at Constantinople and the fortifications of the Dardanelles which it has caused to be erected, Germany controls one of Russia's outlets to the sea, through which one-third of its commercial exports pass. By the construction of the Kiel Canal for military purposes and its fortifications Germany controls the other exit through which another third of Russia's exports pass. It is an intolerable condition, a sure cause of future wars. The destruction of Germany's Berlin-Bagdad design is a condition as essential to permanent peace and justice as the restoration of territories seized by force. And that involves the substitution for Turkish rule at Constantinople of a control not subject to German intrigue and influence.

It is well that American public recollection should be refreshed by this reference to original documents, in order that there may be a clear understanding, in advance of the German Chancellor's offer, of the conditions of peace declared by the Allies to be acceptable, and, furthermore, to make clear that the purposes of our European Allies, as here laid down, have been declared to be our purposes, that their achievement is essential to the safety of democracy and to "the ultimate peace of the world."

THE NEW HAVEN OBJECT LESSON.

President HADLEY declares that the New Haven Railway faces the certainty of a receivership if its harassment by lawmakers is not stopped. Some years ago his statement might have been attributed to anxiety for the property of Yale University, but the thousands of shares which the university held no longer appear on the shareholders' list. Other even more conspicuous names have disappeared from the list. The lawmakers are no longer pursuing the predatory rich. The railway has millions of debts falling due, and no way of meeting them unless enabling laws are passed. Mere inaction is ruin for the shareholders and a serious outlook for the territory served by the railway.

The severest things alleged against the management of the railway are disputed, but the excellence of the railway's service of the public cannot be disputed. Its operating revenues have nothing to do with its capitalization or its "conspiracy in restraint of trade." They are a measure of service, and they are the maximum in the road's history. They would even suffice to pay a dividend if it were not necessary to make capital expenditures for betterments needed to meet the demands upon it. Although it is paying its owners nothing, it has spent from earnings and property proceeds over twenty millions since 1914, and needs immediately fifteen millions, which would enable economies of operation totaling five millions annually.

It cannot get the money because the lawmakers of the States which it serves cannot agree what form of torture to put it to. Mere dissolution is not sufficient for such a crime as carrying unprecedented quantities of freight and numbers of passengers at rates fixed by law. The proposal is that the losses through dissolution shall be charged against future earnings, the shareholders being meanwhile limited to dividends below the investment rate.

TO DO OUR SHARE, NOBLY.

The struggle over the Administration's Army bill is not yet finished. The victory, though the promise is fair, is not won. The influence of the destructive forces arrayed against it must not be ignored. There is time for every American citizen to lend his aid to the adoption of the only military system under which the United States can hope to do its fair share in democracy's war. A prodigious effort has been making this month to raise the regular army to its authorized strength by the volunteer system, with the result that the army still lacks 150,000 men. Men cannot be aroused to the volunteering point until disaster is near at hand, until they can see the danger that threatens. We must have a trained army. The imperative need of the selective draft is now recognized in every State. Scarcely an American newspaper has withheld its approval of the War Department's plan.

It should be clearly understood that the plan does not involve conscription in the old sense, a selection by lot, with the alternative to service for men of means of employing substitutes. In the old days conscription meant military service for the poor man only. The plan now before Congress means service for all, rich and poor alike, with no provision for substitutes. The principle of universal obligation, without the recognition of which a democracy could not endure, is the basis of the bill. The men best fitted to military service who can be spared from the factories and farms are to be subjected to the scientific training essential to modern warfare.

Speaker CLARK and the other irreconcilable opponents of the selective draft have in mind the unfairness of the old conscription system, so many of the victims of which were unwilling. The young men of the United States are not unwilling. The country has spoken. The enactment of the necessary law is eagerly awaited. Men are to serve for the period of the war. When the first increment of 500,000 is well under training a second increment will be summoned. By this means, with the regulars and the National Guard we shall have a year hence an army to be reckoned with. The plan bears no relation to that of Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S bill for universal training as preparedness for national defense in times of peace. It is simply a war measure. When the war is finished all the citizen soldiers will be mustered out of service.

Keen observers of the proceedings of Congress are confident that the bill will be passed. But there is no chance of a vote in either house before tomorrow at the earliest, and the opponents, some of whom are actuated by other and more dangerous influences than the honest prejudice of such men as CHAMP CLARK, may yet succeed in loading the measure with amendments which will require much additional debate. If they can, they will prolong the period of debate until May is well advanced. There is no time to be lost. The enemy wastes not a moment. Through the veil of strict censorship the signs of the prolongation of this war are plainly discernible. There is no doubt in the minds of persons not to be deceived by intentionally misleading reports that the United States must send a large number of trained troops to France, soldiers who will be counted upon to bring the war of the just to a successful termination. Bickering in Congress over the terms of the Army bill causes perilous delay. The passage of the bill will have, of itself, a tremendous moral influence. It will be a final notification to Germany that this country means business, that it has entered the war to do its full share toward restoring peace on the only basis on which a desirable peace can be secured. The more letters, postcards, and telegrams every Congressman receives to assure him that the country demands the selective draft, the quicker will be the enactment of the law. The small but persistent minority has done its worst in debate on the main proposal, undoubtedly, but it may be able to do irremediable harm with pernicious amendments. There must be no compromise, and the forces that are aiming to prevent our preparation for real and decisive war must be so effectually beaten that they will not be heard of again while the war lasts. This is the most critical period in the history of our nation; every hour wasted now may mean the loss of many lives. With the passage of the Army bill the patriotic spirit of the nation will be encouraged and the hopes of our allies will be strengthened.

HUNT THEM DOWN.

Who are the persons now so busy in defacing or destroying recruiting posters in this city? In addition to this defacement or destruction, thousands of these appeals to patriotism have had pasted upon them slips bearing the legend:

> No Conscription. Thou Shalt Not Kill!

District Attorney SWANN is doing his best to catch these criminals, who seem to be numerous and widely distributed. The police, the detectives, vigilant good citizens, should be hot in the pursuit of these creatures. Technically, their offense is a misdemeanor, a malicious injury to property, punishable, under a section of the Penal Law, with fine or imprisonment, or both. Morally, it is a good deal worse than that, much more than a misdemeanor. It is a crime against the United States.

FINDING BILLIONS BY SPENDING BILLIONS.

Washington announces that the $200,000,000 asked for was obtained so easily that another like sum of certificates will be offered in a few days. The first sum already has been turned back into the money market. As the certificates become due they will be funded into bonds which will be put away, and cause no more trouble. It is an endless chain, not for taking gold from the Treasury, but for the stimulation of trade by expenditure. As a stimulant it is useful. As an intoxicant it is dangerous. Happily the need of moderation is understood as never before, and sedatives are being applied in the way of prudence in incurring obligations and of taxation in reducing them.

There even has been some anxiety lest there might be an overdose of the sedatives. For that reason it is well to understand the process now so skillfully begun. The true source of the billions which some have thought could not be found is the expenditure of the billions themselves. That is the source of the profits and wages which, with thrift, will sustain prosperity, and with waste will cause reaction. Our two hundred billions of wealth are not the best source of the billions about to be borrowed.

England could finance in that way because her wealth was more mobilized than ours, and could be sent to a market outside itself. Our capital is mostly fixed capital, lands, railways, factories, King cotton cannot be exported, and cannot well be sold to ourselves. Even the five billions put into imported securities, foreign and domestic, old and new alike, have become immobilized under present conditions. The war cannot be fought with securities. What is wanted is consumable goods, food, ships, munitions. They do not exist. Their manufacture is assured as the billions are advanced. They are not wanted all at once. But the offering of the loans in installments and taking payment in like manner is like running water over a wheel to obtain power. The continuity of the process depends upon the impounding of the surplus profits and wages and applying them to further loans and expenditures.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Improbable, but Not Incredible.

We were told, a few months ago, that somebody down on Long Island was using water instead of gasoline as a source of energy for his automobile, and that, if properly approached, he would teach everybody else how to use this delightfully cheap fuel. But people who knew even a little about chemistry and mechanics contented themselves, then, with wondering sadly at the extent of human credulity, as exemplified by the amount of serious attention given to these absurd announcements, and then turned their minds to other matters. They didn't wait for the coming of news that the Long Island man was—well, mistaken.

Except for one statement in yesterday's stories from Dover, N. H., about the successful testing of an armor for soldiers that would give protection from modern rifle bullets at short range, healthily skeptical folk would have been little, if any more, impressed than they were in the other case. They read, however, that the armor had been "demonstrated" in the presence of ordnance officers representing the United States Government, and, knowing the constitutional indisposition of such officers even to investigate military inventions originating outside of the departmental circle, the very fact that they were there came pretty near proving that the next-to-impossible really had been accomplished. For it would be nothing less than that to make an armor light enough and flexible enough for the practicable wearing of modern soldiers in battle—an armor that not only could not be penetrated by the bullet from a high-power rifle, but would also enable its wearer to endure without injury the enormous impact with which such a missile strikes its target.

If these two near-miracles have been performed, the result is likely to be another of those "revolutions in warfare" that have been so often foretold, and at intervals much less numerous been brought to pass by human ingenuity. Armor was abandoned as worthless, or worse, soon after gunpowder came into general use, and it would be strange indeed if it came into military fashion now that explosives many times more powerful than those of old are employed by all armies. Yet already the troops on both sides in Europe have resorted, and not in vain, to protective helmets, and it would not be quite safe to deny the possibility of extending the same or better protection over the greater part of the soldier's body.

White Flour and Gray in Contrast.

Energetic action by the Department of Agriculture is promised, or at least foretold, in the way of bringing about the direct utilization as human food of a larger amount of the wheat kernel than has hitherto been the custom. This can be accomplished, as everybody knows who has studied the subject, by not removing in the process of milling so much residual matter in the forms of what are known as shorts, middlings, and bran.

"Whole wheat flour," in the literal sense of that term, is demanded only by a few dietitians of the fanatical or faddy kind, but a good many with claims to a respectful hearing have long insisted that there would be at least two important advantages if considerably more than the usual 71 or 72 per cent. of the wheat were left in the flour prepared for domestic use. For one thing, the amount of flour would be increased to the extent of no few millions of barrels every year, and this "gray" flour, they declare, would be both more nutritious and more healthful than the pure white kind that has passed as "best" for so many years.

The first of these contentions is obviously true; the second would be admitted or urged by what is probably a large majority of diet experts, but even in that class opinion is not unanimous.

The question is a more complex one than is often recognized in the current arguments. The advocates of lower milling—of gray flour, that is—are wont to pass over lightly or in silence the fact that their plan would reduce the amount of cattle and poultry food by just the extent to which it was carried out. Their opponents, on the other hand, are accustomed to ignore the fact that gray flour lacks the "keeping" quality in proportion to its grayness, and that this fault is a very serious hindrance to its accumulation, transportation, and distribution.

If the unmilled part of wheat and other grains were wasted, the friends of low milling would have everything, or almost everything, their own way at a time of world scarcity—almost of world crisis—like that through which we are now passing, but the making of higher prices for meat, milk, and eggs is something that deserves serious consideration. And a further advance of those prices will be an inevitable result if we eat our middlings, shorts, and bran instead of feeding them to domestic animals.

He Will Be a Puzzle to Pacifists.

Friendly, and more than friendly, as are the Washington crowds to all the members of both the British and French missions, it is evident from the dispatches that the popular enthusiasm centres and culminates, not on the statesmen or the financiers, but on Marshal JOFFRE. It is he whom everybody "in the street" wants to see first and most—he whom they cheer most loudly.

This admiration for the fighting man must give deep pain to the pacifist brethren and sisters, but they will have to endure it as best they can. Human nature—normal human nature, that is; not their kind—has always shown a strong tendency to exalt the soldier over the civilian, and probably it always will, in spite of the fact that without half trying almost anybody would be able to give good reasons for doing the opposite thing.

The pacifists who see the Marshal or his picture will look in vain for any evidences in either to support their vehement contentions as to the brutalizing effects of war, and, however reluctant the admission, they will have to confess that his face is as kindly as it is strong and firm, and that he would be about as likely as anybody they know to win the instant confidence of a child.

WICKS BILL CHALLENGED.

Why the Measure Pending in Albany Is Bad Legislation.

The following letter addresesd to F. H. Lacy, County Agricultural Agent of Duchess County, in regard to the Wicks Dog Killing bill, which has already passed the Senate at Albany, and is now pending in the Assembly, was given out last night on behalf of the men and women who are opposing the bill on the grounds that its provisions are a needless invasion of the rights of the dog owner, and that the attitude of its framers toward proposed amendments shows that the bill is intended not so much for the protection of sheep as the extermination of dogs:

Mr. F. H Lacy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Lacy: I am in receipt of your letter regarding the "Wicks bill," and the question of license, &c., and I thank you sincerely for replying to my former communication, particularly as your reply is proof of what I have suspected for some time, namely, that the Legislature and others in power who are considering the advisability of passing the Wicks bill as it stands misapprehend totally the attitude of those who oppose it.

We who are striving for the passage of the latest amendment, (called the "Bide-a-Wee amendment,") instead of the original bill, agree with you perfectly on every point you make; namely, that the lives of lower animals must be sacrificed for the benefit of the human race; that in view of the war in which we are engaged all resources, wool and food especially, must be conserved, even at great sacrifice; that any measure that will increase and conserve our food supply is a good measure, and that we should not inflict cruelty upon sheep any more than upon dogs. To all of which I say unhesitatingly—yes!

All of these things will be accomplished by the passage of the "Bide-a-Wee amendment," even better than by the passage of the original bill. The original bill, even with several so-called amendments, which recently passed the Senate, is called by very many sober-minded, balanced men, farmers and others, "mischief madness." The Bide-a-Wee amendment is a very stringent law, which amply protects sheep from the ravages of dogs, but which accords justice to the dog owner, as well as to the sheep owner, both of them taxpayers and citizens.

The Wicks bill gives the dog owner absolutely no chance whatever to appeal from the malicious accusation of an enemy neighbor who desires a chance to "get even" for some real or fancied grievance; it compels the destruction of the valuable, honest, trained dog, who never chased a sheep in his life, and who is the protection and help of his master's family, if any one chooses to bring a charge against him, without the power on his owner's part to raise a finger in his defense. And it allows any loafer who chooses to do so to shoot a dog walking peaceably with his owner on sight. The "wild dogs" will never be touched by this law; they are cunning and keep out of range; so do little lap dogs, whom farmers do not need and do not keep. The dogs who will be killed right and left are those needed by the farmers for use and protection. We farmers and dog owners will take any law, however stringent, that is just; but the law that aims at the destruction of the dog more than at the protection of the sheep is not a just law.

Moreover, as the bill now stands it is a fertile breeder of all sorts of quarrels and feuds; it leaves almost everything to the discretion of the person who desires to have the dog killed. He is made judge, jury, and executioner, all in one. Now, take an instance in point. My dog, a good, sensible old sheep dog, has been taught to round up the chickens whenever they stray out of bounds, into garden or grain field; and he saves the farmer's wife many steps, and keeps the garden and crops intact. A neighbor lets his chickens run anywhere, over the road, in my newly plainted grain field, in my garden; he dog watches, and chases them home. But, according to the Wicks bill, this neighbor—who has a grudge against me, because I rebuked him for stealing vegetables which he could have had for the asking, and gasoline from my tank, leaving it running away—can, under the Wicks bill, kill my dog for doing just what he has been trained to do, and what helps everybody concerned. This is the worst feature of the bill; the one that frightens every one who has lived in a country neighborhood where malice and petty spite are apt to be in evidence.

Now, Mr. Lacy, I have been told that you are a discriminating and level-headed as well as influential man; and I gather as much from your letter. Now, the one thing I want to ask of you is this: Help *all* the people to get justice, not a small part of them, at the expense of the rest; and help us *all* to do away with a law that will fill our villages and rural communities with fights, quarrels, and hatred. There is enough of hatred going on now and enough of fighting and killing; please help us to such a law as will let us live in peace with each other; please push the Bide-a-Wee amendment to the Wicks bill in the Assembly. The farmers in Dutchess County want it, and so do the sheep raisers, of whom I have been one.

Thanking you for your letter, and with the hope that you will look this matter up and help us to justice, (not help protect dogs against sheep,) I am, sincerely yours,

M. B. MONAHAN.

Speaker Clark's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaker Clark is quoted as saying that he favored "letting the flower and the youth of this country volunteer before we fasten the disgrace of a draft upon them." A draft is merely an impartial designation by Columbia of those whom she would have serve in the national defense. To be thus selected should be esteemed the highest honor, not a "disgrace." Would Speaker Clark wish to say to an army of young men thus selected that they had been disgraced? England's experience has shown that such impartial selection is the only just and effective way of conducting a war. To be selected for such a service is the most honorable call that any nation can extend to its young men. It illbecomes the Speaker of the House to characterize it as a disgrace. He should recall that statement. THOMAS YOUNG.

New York, April 25, 1917.

A Name for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Historians are not agreed as to the most appropriate name to give the present war. It is suggested that they give consideration to this designation, "The War of Prussian Origin and Frightfulness." If this name can be stamped indelibly in history it will not alone offend a nation that deserves to be offended, but it may serve in the future to give other designing States pause.

ROBERT N. CAMPBELL,
Captain C. A. C.

Fort Totten, April 25, 1917.

AN APRIL APPARITION.

Spring! I have seen her in Fulton Street,
('Twas only a glimpse, for the rogue is fleet,)
With her green robe torn, and her white feet bare;
Gold was the sheen of her tangled hair.

"Berries! Strawberries!" a huckster cried,
As she tarried briefly his cart beside.
On her laughing lips, as I gave pursuit,
Glistened the stain of the crimson fruit.

"Violets!" Close to the subway stairs
Was a peddler vending his fragrant wares.
I had lost her, then, but with elfin glee,
Over his shoulder she peeked at me.

I know of haunts in the woodlands fair—
And I know she blooms in her beauty there;
I could find her, too, where the sedge is green,
And the first bright purple flags are seen.

These who abide where her cloisters be,
They may know her moods and her mystery;
They may penetrate deep to her shy retreat—
But—I have seen her in Fulton Street!

BEATRICE BARRY.

WHOLE CITY JOINS IN HONORING FRANCE

Patriotic Fervor Marks Meetings on Day Set Aside for Tributes to Our Ally.

DECK LAFAYETTE STATUE

Bankers Cheer Like College Boys When Prominent Men Recall Our Debt to Lafayette.

All of the emotion stirred in the hearts of Americans by admiration for France sought expression yesterday in displays of flags and flowers and in meetings marked by the greatest enthusiasm. It was "France Day," officially designated as such by Governor Whitman in commemoration of the historic friendship between the United States and the French Republic, with particular significance as the accepted anniversary of Lafayette's departure from France in 1777 to fight by the side of Washington.

From one end of the city to the other, the tricolor flew with the American flag to proclaim the union of the two republics in the war. Groups of children in their school rooms and of their elders in meeting halls sang the "Marseillaise" and applauded tributes in poetry and prose to Lafayette and France. Wreaths of flowers were piled high about the statue of Lafayette in Union Square and Frenchmen were the guests of honor at luncheons and dinners. By order of Dr. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, President Wilson's war address to Congress was read in all the schools.

The celebration of the day was citywide and was shared in by thousands. Two meetings marked for the ferver of those attending them were held at City College and in the Bankers' Club. At the meeting of the Bankers' Club in the Equitable Building the members forgot high finance with all its problems to shout for France like college boys at a football game. George T. Wilson, Vice President of the club, who presided in the absence, through illness, of A. Barton Hepburn, the President, opened the meeting.

Resolutions Praise Mr. Wilson.

Before directing the attention of the members to France, Mr. Wilson read these resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors of the club, and submitted them to the meeting for final action:

> Resolved, That we assure our Government of our earnest and devoted support—that we commend and congratulate our President upon his speech to Congress, in which, with wonderful facility of expression and solicitous regard for facts, he presented to our people and the world the principles for which this Government stands, and in defense of which we are compelled, by German aggression, to fight.
>
> In this historic, epoch-making address he portrayed the aims, the heart, the conscience of the American people, completely refuting the criticisms leveled against them as a nation, a refutation that was made perfect and resolved into deeds by Congress, who gave the President such overwhelming support.
>
> Resolved, That we approve universal military training and service and strongly indorse the President in his demand for the power of conscription, in creating a larger army and navy. The burden of military and naval service, like the burden of taxation, should be borne by those who enjoy the protection of the Government, as equally and equitably as possible. Patriotic citizens, who come forward to enlist when danger threatens the nation and its people, should not be permitted to make all the sacrifice of limb and life, while the slackers are permitted to escape all danger, protected by their more patriotic neighbors, and reap all advantages throughout the war and the period that follows.
>
> Resolved, That by the action of the President we have been lifted above existing criticism and given our proper place in the Sisternood of Nations; and when the war ends we will have a proper voice in determining the rules of the sea, that cover the world's commerce, and the principles that shall control warfare in the future, rules and principles the observance of which must be enforced by a concert of the nations.
>
> Resolved, That the Bankers' Club of America pledges to the President its loyal and undivided support and enthusiastically tenders to him and to the authorities of the State and City of New York its services in such way as may be required or desired.
>
> Resolved, That the President of the club appoint a committee of twenty-five or more members for the purpose of co-operating with committees of other clubs or organizations in carrying into effect the purpose of these resolutions.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions duly attested be transmitted to the President, and to the Governor of the State, and to the Mayor of the City of New York.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted frequently by applause, and they were adopted unanimously. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, in seconding the resolutions, said:

No Room for Party Politics.

"We are here, not as Democrats or Republicans—or Progressives, but as men inspired by one high and lofty sentiment of love for our country and her institutions. We are entering a war not to protect our soil, but to protect our souls—and not only our souls, but those of the democracies of the world. In the great address which history will preserve by the side of the Declaration of Independence, the President has broken through old tradition and joined hands with the world's democracies."

"This day," said Mr. Wilson after the resolutions were adopted, "has been designated 'France Day'—La belle France, the darling nation of the world. Now let us develop this meeting into a demonstration of friendship for France—three cheers." The loudest cheers of all responded—and as the orchestra played the Marseillaise, the men sang it with all of the fervor the music inspires.

The meeting was then turned over to the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, as President of the France-America Society. Dr. Butler made a stirring address, in which he said:

"It is difficult to resist, and we should not try to resist the rush of sentiment, of a splendid feeling that these days and these hours invite. How long must there have been anxious straining of the eyes across the seas as the people of France watched the ebb and flow of the tide of battle, to see whether America had yet caught the vision, whether America yet knew that this was not a European war and could see and understand that the fate of the whole world was trembling in the balance between two contending forces."

Wants No Hymn of Hate.

After applauding the entrance of the United States into the war, Dr. Butler continued:

"But let us have a care that in joining with the democracies of Europe we are not conquered by the worst of war's by-products. Let us sing no hymns of hate, but with human sympathy, with high human purpose, go forward with our allies in the great contest to the end that every human being in the world, including those in arms against us, may be happier and freer and more prosperous because of it. That is what war for humanity means. It is not only to establish a sound ideal, but to release those held in bondage by a false ideal. When this war shall be over this great tide, this splendid feeling, will have done its part. It will have risen so high that American hearts will feel and American brains will appreciate what France means and what the leadership of the great French people has done."

Dr. Butler then called upon William D. Guthrie, Vice President of the France-America Society, who was to have delivered an address at the Lafayette Statue, but was obliged to abandon it because of the rain. Mr. Guthrie said:

"Indeed, is it not true, is it not evident today that the tender of La Fayette's life and fortune to the American cause and the unselfish service of himself and his comrades contributed more to the true grandeur and wealth of noble traditions of France than even the victories of Napoleon? The effects of Napoleon's military triumphs have long since been swept away, but the effects of La Fayette's example and the gratitude his services engendered are eternal. La Fayette personified the noblest and purest of French national motives, for he was the very incarnation of the French spirit of idealism and unselfish service and sacrifice for humanity, which are the great heritage and true glory and inspiration of the France of today. Long live France. Long live the memory of La Fayette. Long live the two sister republics, united forever in ideals and allies once more for the defense of humanity, democracy, and liberty."

Force Choate to Speak.

Joseph H. Choate was present and tried to avoid making a speech, but the Chairman called upon the audience to honor Mr. Choate by rising, and the cries of "Speech, speech!" were so insistent that he stepped forward to respond.

"If Mr. Straus would lend me his notes," said Mr. Choate, "I could make almost as good a speech as he did; but I did not come here to talk. I've been talking so much recently that I must keep quiet for a while. You've seen those slot machines in which you put a penny, hoping that something toothsome will come out, but nothing comes out. That is the situation in which you find yourselves now. You drop your penny and nothing comes out—for my slot is not working.

"I heartily join you in your enthusiasm today and believe that the presence in Washington of the representatives of three great nations assures them of a speedy victory for the cause of free government throughout the world."

Among those present at the meeting were Baron de Cartier, Minister of Belgium in Washington, and Baron de Sadelier, formerly President of the Belgian Senate, representing Belgium; G. E. Liebert, French Consul General in New York, and Marcel Knecht, delegate of the Effort of France, of Her Allies, and of Her Friends, representing France; Fire Commissioner Adamson and Dock Commissioner Smith, representing the Mayor; Myron T. Herrick, formerly Ambassador to France, and McDougall Hawkes, President of the French Institute in New York.

Many preminent men from the meeting, including Mr. Choate, Mr. Guthrie, and Mr. Wilson, went from the Bankers' Club to the Lafayette Statue in Union Square, where they deposited a large wreath of red, white, and blue flowers, the contribution of the France-America Society. Other wreaths had been deposited by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Lafayette Post of the G. A. R., and the Daughters of the Cincinnati. A woman laid a bunch of roses and daisies at the base of the statue, and when asked her name replied: "I am an American woman—that is all."

City College celebrated the day by an assembly that packed the great hall. More than 4,000 students and visitors gathered to honor the memory of Lafayette. President S. E. Mezes, as Chairman of the gathering, said that we were merely repaying a debt that we had owed to France for one hundred and forty years. "Although," he said, "our alliance with France is one of the heart that need not be written in ink. I hope that we may soon join in the battle for humanity with action."

Mlle. Renee Chollet sang the "Marseillaise" and the applause was so great that she was forced to repeat it.

Controller Prendergast, as the representative of the Mayor, after speaking of the relations between the two countries, said: "I hope that the experiences of France and England will be a lesson to Congress. The organization of an army cannot be decided on questions of sentiment or local prejudice. France from the day that the war was declared found herself because every [illegible] in France dedicated himself to the war and laid everything else aside. She went into this contest for self-preservation and she with her allies, including America, are going to succeed. The Allies have been fighting our fight for democracy. Regardless of the sacrifice we must prove that we are willing to stand up for our principles."

Robert Underwood Johnson then recited "The Sword of Lafayette," a poem he had written for the occasion. Here are the verses which were inscribed by the author to President Poincaré of France:

> It was the time of our despair,
> When lion-hearted Washington—
> That man of patience and of prayer—
> Looked reading at the darling sun.
> In all the freedom-breathing air,
> Of hope and rescue there was none.
> When lo!—as down from Heaven let,
> There came the sword of Lafayette!
>
> Our harbors—how they danced with light!
> Our tireless bells—how they did ring!
> Again we girded up to fight
> Not England, but her Prussian King.
> For here was succor, and the might
> Of one great soul's imagining . . .
> What wonder if our eyes be wet
> To see the sword of Lafayette!
>
> Upon the walls where Justice keeps
> The swords she doth most gladly save,
> Not one of all so deeply slee

ASK JEWS TO GIVE MORE FOR RELIEF

Women's Proclamation Committee Appeals for Increased Contributions for Victims.

CHILDREN ONLY HALF FED

Members Promise to Put Banks in Their Homes to Receive a "Tax on Luxuries."

Appeal for more generous contributions on the part of American Jews for their starving brethren in the war zones was made yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Women's Proclamation Committee, the national Jewish women's organization for war relief, at the Young Women's Hebrew Association Building, at 81 West 110th Street. Stories of the sufferings in the war zone were told, and speakers made it clear that the multitude of calls for charity at home were no excuse for failure to meet the present emergency demand.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise told of the sufferings of Jews on the eastern front, how children were put to bed half fed so that their hunger would be in a measure stilled by sleep; how adults shivered and starved because the efforts of those Jews who could help were not sufficient. He told of the tour of the country he is to make to speak for war relief, and added:

"There is one thing I will not do. I will not beg for the Jews. It is not true that a people are beggars now who never begged before. They are a proud and noble race who, in their misfortune, deserve from us the same help they would give us if we were in their place. If we do not help them they will die, and we shall deserve to die."

Albert Lucas, Executive Secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee, said that published reports might lead readers to think that America had done magnificently. "What have the 3,000,000 of American Jewry done in three years?" he asked. "Not $9,000,000—a dollar a year per capita. True the 97,000,000 non-Jews have contributed only $9 to 33 cents per head, but that is no excuse for us.

"In Constantinople there are 60,000 Jews in destitution. By the efforts of American Jewry what has been accomplished? Why, 30,000 of these, one-half of them, are enabled to get one meal—only a bowl of soup of some kind—every other day.

"Of the millions who have fled from Poland and Lithuania into the interior of Russia, or to Siberia, a large number will somehow or other be saved—God knows how. But in the occupied territories it depends on us. The Joint Distribution Committee is in close and intimate contact with the Government of the United States.

"Let me tell you women that there are hundreds of thousands of women, as good as any in the world, who cannot feed and clothe and shelter their children because they have not a rag to cover them. If we cannot get the clothes to them, let us at least try to get the food to them. The attendance at this meeting is small because the weather is inclement. Four feet of snow in Warsaw, bread lines waiting from 2 A. M. for a single crust of bread and bowl of soup, hardly a rag to wear; and the women of New York will not come out because of the inclement day."

Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Chairman of the committee, said that since its establishment some weeks ago it had raised and had contributed $10,000 to the Joint Distribution Committee, and announced the receipt of several hundred dollars from branches over the rest of the country. At her suggestion a number of members promised to put in their homes savings banks for a "voluntary tax on luxuries," into which they were to drop ten per cent. of the price every time they purchased any article that would come under that heading. Mrs. Elkeles observed that it would probably be an awakening to the blessings enjoyed by American Jewish women to take in this way an inventory of the luxuries they were able to purchase from day to day.

Members of the Cloak Makers' Union of New York, numbering 45,000 men, women, and children, will hold a tag day today, the proceeds from which are to be given to the American Jewish Relief Committee to be included in the $10,000,000 fund which American Jews are raising for the relief of Jewish war sufferers. The campaign is under the auspices of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union, and has the co-operation of the owners of 2,000 establishments in this city.

JERSEY CENT'L EARNS 21.5%

Operating Revenues $34,372,000 and Expenses $22,156,000.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey earned 21.5 per cent. on its stock in the year ended Dec. 31 last, or 23.5 per cent. if dividends which were declared on its holdings of Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company stock but enjoined by Federal action, be included. Under a decree handed down Oct. 15, 1915, in the so-called Coal Trust case the railroad was enjoined from receiving any further dividends on this company's stock, but President W. G. Besler states that upon final adjudication substantially the amount now accrued will undoubtedly be received in some form.

Operating revenues of the Jersey Central were $34,372,000, an increase of $3,-306,000, and expenses $22,156,000, an increase of $2,302,000. The operating income amounted to $10,385,000, an increase of $1,256,000, and the net income, after all deductions, $5,807,000, an increase of $690,000. Had the coal company dividends come into the treasury, the increase over last year would have been $1,242,000. These amounted to $1,-103,000 last year, and with $551,000 declared but not paid in the previous year are being held to await the decision of the court. After paying dividends aggregating 12 per cent., there remained a balance of $2,605,000.

Dinner to Jewish Relief Workers.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, and Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, will give a dinner to the leaders in the work of raising the new $10,000,000 fund next Wednesday at his home, 30 West Seventy-second Street. It will be the first of a series of dinners at which will be planned the details of the big undertaking. Mr. Morgenthau said yesterday that the jewelry, silk, shoe, and leather industries had been organized and an intensive campaign in each of these trades begun.

ØBREGON VOUCHES FOR MEXICAN NEUTRALITY

Will Permit No Overt Acts by Foreigners, He Says—Wants Our Friendship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 26.—Mexico's attitude in the present world war was made clear today in a statement made by General Obregon, the Minister of War. He said:

"Mexico has no interest and no intention of furthering the interests of any of the powers now at war. All the powers have respected Mexico's rights. We cannot complain against any power.

"I will see that the term 'strict neutrality' as declared by the First Chief will be carried out. Mexico will not permit any foreigner to commit any overt act. We are amply able to punish any violations of neutrality.

"Mexico will not enter into alliance with any power, since Mexico's sphere is in Mexico, not in Europe. I personally am interested only in the reconstruction of the country. My only ambitions are to see Mexico take her place with other nations. Mexico has too much to do to settle her own problems, without entering into affairs of others, which could only injure the future."

When asked about the arrivals of Germans in Mexico, General Obregon said that he thought the reports as to the number of arrivals greatly exaggerated, but held that their coming was natural since under present conditions with Cuba and Canada joined with the Allies and return to Germany impossible as the Allies controlled the Atlantic Ocean, Mexico was practically the only refuge for Germans. As for the Germans in the army all foreigners in the army have served through the revolution, being naturalized Mexican citizens. No newcomers had been admitted nor would be, as Mexicans were too proud to allow foreigners to fight their battles. He added:

"Those foreigners who held commissions in the army—among them were some Americans, two or three Japanese, but mostly Germans—had all been in the army long before the outbreak of the European war."

When asked about reports from the United States as to his friendship with Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister, General Obregon laughed. It is well known here that Obregon's social relations with the Fletchers have been far more extensive than with any of the foreign envoys.

"Mexico's relations with the United States," said Obregon, "are not as close as desired by us, as we feel that by the acts of the United States in withholding the arms, ammunition, and machinery bought in the States after Carranza was recognized as the head of Mexico the complete pacification of the republic has been delayed more than six months. We want to be friendly with the United States, as our commercial interests lie there, but it is up to the United States to show friendship."

General Obregon laughed when told of the reports of his being paid by the Germans to use his influence in favor of that nation. Among the foreign diplomats here the opinion is strongly expressed that Obregon is only pro-Mexican and could not be brought.

Regarding the activities of several foreigners who are suspected of having ideas contrary to the welfare of Mexico, General Obregon stated that no mercy would be shown any one, whether army officer, civilian, or foreigner, who abused Mexican hospitality.

It is said here among Government officials that several large corporations which have been hit by the recent decree issued by the Mexican Government have taken the entrance of the United States into the war as a pretext to start an agitation in the United States for intervention. It is understood that as soon as President Carranza takes office the evidence will be presented at Washington. Except for the educated classes which read the local papers, a majority of the Mexicans do not know of the world war except in a vague way.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, April 26.—Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister, said today that the statement made by Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, concerning Mexico's neutral attitude, had pleased him greatly and coincided entirely with his opinion.

There was no reason, he argued, "why a nation like Mexico, free and independent, should not be successful in maintaining neutrality. No reason existed, in his opinion, that should induce Mexico to enter the war.

He said that nothing but congratulations for Mexico's stand for absolute neutrality, and added that the relations between Germany and Mexico were entirely satisfactory.

"Regarding my own work," he went on, "I would have desired that there had been no demonstrations for myself or Germany at the Chamber of Deputies recently, because the quieter we remain the less cause there is for difficulties."

The Minister added that it was false to say that German students were here to take part in military manoeuvres to be held on May 5.

A Reception for Mrs. R. B. Stearns.

Borough President and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks will give a reception at the Hotel Biltmore tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 6 in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Stearns, who was married on April 5, the young couple having just returned from their bridal trip in the South.

Mrs. Stearns is to be attended by twelve young women, who will be dressed as shepherdesses, and an equal number of young men, friends of Mr. Stearns, are to act as ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns are at the Ritz-Carlton, to remain until they go to Irvington-on-Hudson to spend the Summer.

To Give Luncheon for Shackleton.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the English explorer, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Explorers' Club at the Hotel Majestic at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. Invitations to the luncheon have been extended to Arthur J. Balfour and General Joffre. Rear Admiral Peary and Carl Akley, the African explorer, have sent acceptances. The decorations will consist chiefly of the flags of France, Great Britain, and America. H. C. Walsh is Chairman of the Luncheon Committee.

Dance in Aid of 9th Coast Defense.

A musical tea and dance will be held today, between 4 and 7 P. M., at the Ninth Regiment Armory, 125 West Fourteenth Street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Corps of the Ninth Coast Defense Command. The proceeds of the affair will be donated for relief work among the enlisted men of the command.

MRS. E. S. JAMES LEFT $36,000,000 ESTATE

Fortune of Widow of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Founder Is Chiefly in Securities.

APPRAISER RAISES VALUE

Increase in Copper Prices Causes $5,000,000 Addition to Estimate of Holdings.

The estate of Mrs. Ellen S. James, widow of D. Willis James, one of the original members of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was appraised yesterday at $36,450,-173 gross and $34,876,926 net. Mrs. James, who died April 28, 1916, inherited half the estate of her husband. The other half went to her son, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James. The report filed yesterday shows that Mr. James receives $31,202,926 under his mother's will, including all her stock in Phelps, Dodge & Co. Mrs. James's holdings, 61,708 shares, comprised one-seventh of the entire stock of the corporation.

Transfer Tax Appraiser Harry Kopp, who computed the value of the estate, found great difficulty in determining the actual value of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. stock. The James estate estimated the stock at $200 a share, although it was pointed out that the value of copper had increased from 13.03 cents a pound net in 1909, to 24.51 cents in 1916. Appraiser Kopp was dissatisfied with this valuation, and under his instructions George Martin, Chief Examiner of Values in the State Controller's office, obtained a list of the private sales of the stock made during the period of three months before and three months after Mrs. James's death, no sales having been made on the Stock Exchange. On Mr. Martin's testimony Appraiser Kopp valued the stock at $259.50 a share, increasing the value from $12,340,600, fixed by the estate, to $17,863,018. This increase represents a gain of about $200,000 in the tax to be paid.

Mrs. James owned securities valued at $34,106,239. The largest item after the Phelps, Dodge & Co. stock was her ownership of 26,000 of the 50,000 shares of preferred stock, and 12,500 of 25,000 shares of common stock of the Curtiss Securities Company, the remaining shares being held by her son. The report discloses that the corporation is a medium for holding blocks of stocks and two valuable parcels of realty, the Nevada apartment house and 998 Fifth Avenue. The largest stocks thus held were: 56,150 Great Northern Railway, $6,723,962; 56,016 Northern Pacific, $6,231,780; 37,150 Great Northern preferred, $1,561,300; 6,510 American Brass Company, $1,731,660, and 1,755 Ansonia Clock Company, $411,354. The total property held by the corporation is valued at $18,446,784. Mrs. James's preferred stock in the securities company was appraised at $5,200,000, and the common at $4,207,125. Another valuable holding was $3,486 shares of the El Paso & Southwestern, Phelps, Dodge & Co. road, appraised at $3,077,282.

The report shows that Mrs. James owned the following stocks now valueless: 54,686 Montana Consolidated Copper Company, 19,880 Battle Mountain Mining Company, 40,000 Red Mountain Consolidated Mining Company, and 10,000 Sweepstakes Mining Company.

Mrs. James had cash amounting to $1,-926,761 in three banks and two trust companies, and the contents of her home were worth $69,672. The value of her personal effects in her country place at Madison, N. J., was $14,700. She had paintings appraised at $15,482, the most valuable being Corot's "Meadow," estimated at $3,500. Her jewels were valued at $41,701, the chief item being a pearl necklace of 102 gems, appraised at $22,-000.

She left $750,000 each to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, the Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Congregational Ministers' Board of Relief. Bequests of $100,000 each were made to St. Luke's Hospital, the Female Branch of the Bible Society, Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, Hampton Institute, Congregational Home Mission Society, and American Board for Foreign Missions.

The will gave $100,000 each to James M. Stuart, half brother of Mrs. James, and to two nephews and four nieces. W. W. Carman, secretary to Mrs. James, and her companion, Ellen T. Gould, each received $25,000. Millicent Todd, a friend, received $10,000; Robert Kyle, coachman, and George Monteith, groom, got $3,000 and $1,000, respectively. A bequest of $100,000 to the Post-Graduate Hospital was revoked by a codicil.

PEACE ARMY FOR PALESTINE

Poale-Zion Mass Meeting Hears Appeals for Reclamation.

An enthusiastic gathering of Zionists last night packed Cooper Union to capacity at a mass meeting held for the benefit of and under the auspices of the Poale-Zion, the labor faction of Jews who are working for the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine. The speakers were interrupted by applause at every mention of the possibility of a "home for Jewish culture on ancient Jewish soil." The Russian revolution and its probable effect on the movement, as well as the opportuneness of the present world crisis for the establishment and safeguarding of a Jewish nation, were the theme of the addresses, all of which were in Yiddish.

Intimations of concrete plans were frequent, but these were not announced, as the leaders do not consider that the proper moment has arrived. Work for the organization of a "peace army of Jewish laborers" to reclaim Palestine industrially is expected to begin soon.

Dr. Schmarya Levin, formerly a member of the Russian Duma, expressed the opinion that a "Jewish homeland in Palestine" was inevitable in view of recent world developments. He urged all Zionists to keep clearly in mind the ideals of Zionism, and warned them against yielding to suggestions of compromise. Jews, he said, must stand for "the establishment of a publicly recognized, legally secured home for the Jewish people in Palestine" and "we cannot content ourselves with less, nor can we accept or ask less of the world."

Peinchus Ruttenberg, a leader of the militant Zionists and prominent in the history of the revolutionary movement in Russia, spoke on the impetus to Zionism from the Russian revolt. Dr. Ch. Zitlowsky, a Socialist and one of the leaders of the Poale-Zion, reviewed the history of the national sentiment among the Jews during the last 2,000 years.

Scholem Ash, the playwright, who was recently in Palestine and embodied his observations in a novel of the life of the repatriated Jews, received an ovation. He outlined conditions there. Other speakers were Alexander Chasin, D. Ben Gurion, Dr. N. Syrkin, and Meyer Brown.

It was announced that a Poale-Zion "tag day" would be held May 1 to raise funds for carrying on the work. The receipts from admission charged at the meeting last night will be added to this fund.

VON HENGELMULLER, EX-DIPLOMAT, DEAD

Former Austrian Envoy to the United States Was a Statesman of Long Experience.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 26, (via Paris.)—The death of Baron von Hengelmuller von Hengervar, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is reported by the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. The baron's death occurred at Abbazia, the health resort of Istria. He was 72 years of age.

Baron Dr. Ladislas von Hengelmuller became Minister from Austria-Hungary to the United States in December, 1894, and a few months later became Ambassador with the raising the Legation to an Embassy. He served as Ambassador until late in 1912. His successor was Dr. Theodore Constantin Dumba, who was recalled by his Government at the request of the United States in September, 1915.

Baron von Hengelmuller was the only man in his time who was able to boast having induced Mr. Gladstone to utter a public "peccavi." Gladstone had made a violent attack in one of his speeches upon the Dual Empire in connection with the latter's alleged policy of expansion in the Balkans. Making use of the words "hands off" to Austria he had given utterance to a fierce denunciation of Austria's methods of statecraft and diplomacy. When Gladstone became Premier in 1880 the necessity arose of establishing friendly relations with the Austrian Ambassador in London, Count Karolyi. By dint of persuasion on the part of von Hengelmuller this was accomplished, and Gladstone was induced to give public expression of his regret for his attack upon Austria.

Shortly after the European war began he wrote to his old friend, Colonel Roosevelt, from Abbazia, defending Austria's cause, blaming French hate of Germany, and British greed for causing the war. Baron Hengelmuller was the author of several books, notably "The Life of Rakotski."

Rogers P. D. K. Wetmore.

Rogers P. D. K. Wetmore, son of former Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, died yesterday in Washington, in his thirty-sixth year.

Mr. Wetmore was prominent socially in Washington, Providence, this city, and Newport. He was a member of several clubs and some years ago a member of the Taft party to the Orient. Funeral services will be held from the residence of his parents, 1,015 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday, and the interment will take place at Newport, R. I.

The Rev. Edward N. Packard.

The Rev. Edward Newman Packard, pastor of the Stratfield Congregational Church, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday in his seventy-first year. Dr. Packard was Secretary of the American Foreign Missionary Board of the Congregational Church and for the last ten years was President of the New York State Home Missionary Society. He is survived by his wife and six children.

"Princess Victoria" Buried.

Sylvia Victoria Willes, twenty-year-old midget musician, known on the stage as "Princess Victoria," was buried yesterday from the Funeral Church of the Frank E. Campbell Company. The Rev. Dr. C. N. Muller of Trinity Parish conducted the services.

NAPOLEONIC LETTERS SOLD.

Collection of the Late Frederick S. Parker Under Hammer.

The sale of Part II. of the Napoleonic autographs collected by the late Frederick S. Parker of Brooklyn, was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Among the items were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 36—Document, with eleven autograph lines, Ajaccio, Feb. 13, 1774, signed by Charles Buonaparte, Napoleon's father; Charles Scribner's Sons $75

No. 182—Autograph letter signed by Jean Lannes, Duke of Montebello, Milan, Aug. 13, 1707, one of the most celebrated of Napoleon's Marshals, whose autograph is the rarest of them all; Charles Scribner's Sons.....102.50

No. 220—Document, dated "Port de la Montagne, 9 Pluviose, Year II., (1794,) signed by Napoleon Buonaparte," as General of Artillery; Gabriel Wels.... 68

No. 251—Letter signed "Napoleon," and dated "Imperial Verdemiare, 7 Year XIII.," to Cardinal Erskine, thanking him for his congratulations on Napoleon's election as Emperor; Gabriel Wels 60

No. 284—A collection of Napoleonic documents, all contemporary and of interest; Gabriel Wels..... 260

The total for the session was $2,426.70. The sale will be concluded today.

FRANKLIN BOOK BRINGS $760

Total at Sale of Americana at Collectors' Club Is $7,700.

Books, pamphlets, broadsides, manuscripts, and autograph letters relating to American history brought $7,700 at a sale by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, yesterday. George D. Smith paid the highest price, $760, for Catalogue No. 84, "The Charter, Laws, and Catalogue of Books of the Library Company of Philadelphia," small octavo, printed by Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall in 1787. It is one of the rarest of the Franklin imprints. The library, which was one of the first institutions of its kind in the country, was founded by Franklin, and it is said the catalogue was in part compiled by him.

$4,075 Paid for Halsey Prints.

The sale of Part IX. of the print collection of Frederic R. Halsey was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The session realized $4,075. The total for this part was $7,149.25. The grand total to date is $377,264.25. Several prints remain to be sold. The chief price last evening was $2,925 paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 487, the second edition of "Le Monument du Costume Physique et Moral de la Fin du Dix-huitieme Siecle," published at Neuwied, Germany, in 1789 by the Société Typographique. This copy contains all the thirty-eight plates (with two exceptions) in two different states. The volume is bound by Petit. The first edition was published in Paris in 1774-76.

'COMFORT UNITS' FOR NAVY.

Committee Asks for Organizations to Send In Knitted Articles.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, with offices at 500 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that it would send specifications and full directions to any organization that desired to form a "comfort unit" to knit articles for men of the United States Navy.

Among the articles most needed are sleeveless jackets and mittens, both of gray wool, and mufflers of blue wool.

Robbed!

Maybe you never have been, but you are running pretty long chances if your property is not protected by Holmes.

When you have Holmes Service, electricity guards your premises against illegal entry. In addition, our system insures the early discovery of leaks, fires, and other damaging irregularities.

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Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

DR. J. LEONARD LEVY, NOTED RABBI, DIES

Pastor of Rodeph Sholom Congregation, Pittsburgh, Succumbs in His 52d Year.

LEADER OF RADICAL SCHOOL

A Lecturer and Author and a Trustee of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 26.—Rabbi Joseph Leonard Levy, pastor of the Rodeph Sholom Congregation here since 1901, died today. Rabbi Levy was born in London Nov. 24, 1865, a son of the Rev. Solomon Cohen. He was graduated from the University of London with honors in 1884, later studied at the University of Bristol, and received his degree of D. D. from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1902. He was ordained a rabbi in 1885, and headed several English congregations until he came to this country in 1889. In 1898 he received a call to Temple Keneseth Israel in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1901.

Rabbi Levy had always belonged to the radical wing of the Jewish Church and appeared on the lecture platform in nearly every State in the Union as well as in England, Scotland, and Wales. He introduced the interdenominational Thanksgiving service in Pittsburgh in 1908. He founded the Philadelphia Sterilized Milk, Ice, and Coal Society in 1894, and the "Home of Delight," a social settlement, in 1895. In 1905 he sponsored the foundation of the Pittsburgh Peace Society.

He was a Trustee of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, the National Hospital for Consumptives, in Denver, Col., a member of the Universal Peace Union, a Trustee of the University of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Peace Society. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Meteorological Society. Dr. Levy was the author of the following books:

"A Graduated Text Book of Religion," which was published in 1902; "Nineteenth Century Prophets," "Founders of the Faiths," "Old Arrows from New Quivers," and sixteen volumes of sermons.

A GREAT JEW, SAYS DR. WISE.

"One of the Most Eloquent and Learned of Rabbis"—Dr. Silverman Pays Tribute.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue was overcome by the news of the death of Dr. Levy, who was his friend and out of respect to Dr. Levy's memory a meeting of the synagogue that was in progress was dismissed without completing its business.

"I am too grieved over the passing of a loved and honored brother to speak in calm appraisal at this moment," said Dr. Wise. Dr. J. Leonard Levy was a great Jew and a great American. Finely loyal as a Jewish teacher to the best in Israel and rejoicingly devoted to all that is best in the hopes and ideals of America, he was a rabbi in the best sense of the term, for he was a teacher, a teacher of adults as well as of children."

Dr. Silverman's Tribute.

Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El said:

"Dr. Levy was one of the most learned and eloquent of the rabbis of the reform school, a very earnest student, and a zealous advocate of everything that made for the progress of mankind. He had an especial interest in the working people; he was devoted to the social uplift. His principal preaching tended toward optimism. He was a great executive, and he could enlist people to work in large groups and inspire men and women to take leadership for which they believed they were not capable, for he inspired in others his own enthusiasm and a great self-reliance.

"The loss of Dr. Levy will be greatly felt not only in Pittsburgh, but throughout the country. He was an eloquent speaker, and his services were in great demand in the lecture field. At the Baltimore Convention of the Union of Hebrew Congregations last January he covered himself with glory by a masterly address on the prospects of American Judaism."

G. W. MacCutcheon Dies on Links.

George W. MacCutcheon, President of the George W. MacCutcheon Company, wholesale linen dealers of 67 Leonard Street, died Wednesday on the golf course of the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J. Mr. MacCutcheon lived in Summit. He was 55 years old. He was a former member of the Common Council, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Canoe Brook Country Club.

Obituary Notes.

J. CAMERON BUXTON, a prominent lawyer of North Carolina, and at one time a member of the North Carolina Legislature, died yesterday at Winston-Salem, N. C., in his sixty-fourth year. He was a graduate of Hobart College in 1874.

Mrs. AGNES VIOLET LYON SEAVER, wife of Alfred L. Seaver, Secretary of the Greenwood Cemetery, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at her residence, 11 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 43 years. She was one of the Lady Managers of the Brooklyn Home for Destitute Children and a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD GEORGE MAHON, 63 years old, silk salesman, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Wednesday from heart disease. He lived at 118 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN L. BURST, for many years in business in Mannattan as a feather broker, died at his home, 1,002 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Burst had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, and left two sons.

JAMES BRADY, a contractor, died on Wednesday at his home, 162 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and daughter.

Mrs. MARY SMITH WOOD, widow of Robert Walker Kay Wood, who, before his death thirty-four years ago, was a steel and copper engraver for Tiffany & Co., died yesterday at her home, 343 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. In her seventy-third year Mrs. Wood was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

FREDERICK GELDMACHER, a veteran of the United States Navy and a retired weigher of essential oils, is dead at his home, 928 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. Mr. Geldmacher entered the navy in his youth, and was on the flagship of Admiral Farragut.

Mrs. GERTRUDE EHRLER, 72 years old, widow of Charles Ehrler, a carpenter and builder, died at her home, 309 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

JULIUS BRANDAU, a retired hotel proprietor of Flatbush, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Wednesday from pneumonia. Mr. Brandau was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany fifty-five years ago. He was a member of the Democratic County General Committee. He was also a Trustee of the Brooklyn Saengerbund and a member of the German Hospital Society, the Flatbush Democratic Club, and the Flatbush German Liederkranz. Mr. Brandau lived at 626 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush.

IRA G. CAVANAUGH, a civil war veteran and Past Commander of James H. Perry Post, 83, G. A. R., died Wednesday at his home, 1,524 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Cavanaugh was a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. MARGARET HARPER MILLWARD, well-known as a singer and lecturer, died yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Harper, 468 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Henry G. M. Millward, and was a member of the Cambridge Club.

SAMUEL G. MOYER, 88 years old, of Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday night.

GLENN R. GUERNSEY, editor of The Editors' Press at 334 West Fifty-sixth Street, died of appendicitis at Roosevelt Hospital on Wednesday night in his thirty-sixth year.

HORATIO MURRAY, formerly in the express business, died yesterday at his home, 349 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

ADAM B. SEARLES, 89 years old, former Postmaster of Belvidere, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

MARK HARRIS, formerly a Lieutenant of Marines and for many years a wholesale tobacco dealer, died yesterday at the Volunteer Hospital in his seventieth year.

RUFUS ALLEN GORHAM, 78 years old, real estate operator in Englewood, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home.

Mrs. MARY JANE POTTER, wife of Robert Potter, a wholesale florist, died at her home, 327 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday.

CHARLES BOEKER, connected with the piano department of the John Wanamaker store, died yesterday at his home, 147 East Nineteenth Street. He was 68 years old.

HARRY B. VREELAND, 44 years old, of the firm of Vreeland & Vought of Summit, N. J., died there yesterday.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

The smoothest smoke with the wonderful flavor, when your doctor cautions, "Cut down on heavy cigars"! It's Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Marriage and dearth notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GOLDBERG—SELKOW.—Mr. Joseph Goldberg to Miss Rose Selkow.

Married.

ATWATER—WILCOX.—On Thursday, April 26, Marjory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Wilcox of Fall River, Mass., and John J., son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Atwater of Westhampton Beach and 525 Park Av., New York.

EDWARDS—COOK.—On Wednesday, April 25, 1917, at the Central Presbyterian Church, New York City, by the Rev. John Henry Jowett, Edith Elonise Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook of 32 East 64th St., New York City, to James Alexander Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Edwards of 155 West 58th St., New York City.

HALLORAN — MILLER. — Ed. F. Halloran, well-known mining man and pioneer of Alaska and Canadian Northwest, and Miss J. I. Miller of Pittsburgh, Penn., were married at St. Stephen's Church by Father Synett, and will leave for California tonight.

WHITALL—COSTER.—On Wednesday, April 25, at White Hall, Katonah, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Josephine Lurman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Coster, to Thomas Wister Whitall of Cambridge, Mass.

Brooklyn.

BENTE—HAGEMILLER.—April 25, Lillian L. Hagemiller to Albert Bente.

BURGER—SMITH.—April 25, Carolyn N. Smith to E. Kenneth Burger.

COUTEAU — BOYLE.—April 24, Frances Boyle to Earl Couteau.

DEISER—PAYNE.—April 25, Evelyn S. Payne to Norman A. Deiser.

HEFFERMAN—SCANLON.—April 25, Alice P. Scanlon to John J. Hefferman.

KANENBLEY—FULLER.—April 25, Edith R. Fuller to Edward Kanenbley.

PETERSEN—MARTIN.—April 25, Margaret Martin to John Petersen.

PRIOR — WOODWARD.—April 25, Helen Woodward to Herbert R. Prior.

SCOTT—OGG.—April 25, Lillias Ogg to George N. Scott.

WOODRUFF—REINECKE.—April 25, Ethel M. Reinecke to H. Arthur Woodruff.

ZIMMERLY—MARACHE.—April 25, Margaret Marache to Jere Zimmerly.

Long Island.

MARK—MATTHEWS.—April 23, Elmhurst, Lillian Matthews to Frederick Mark.

Died.

BARRY.—On April 25, 1917, after a lingering illness, Joseph T. Barry, beloved husband of Emma V. Barry (nee Leonard.) Funeral from his late residence, 1,258 Morris Av., Bronx, Saturday, April 28, at 11:30; thence to St. Augustine's Church, 166th St. and Cauldwell, Bronx. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

BESTHOFF.—On Tuesday, April 24, in her 78th year, Jane, beloved wife of the late Abraham Besthoff and devoted mother of Charles S., Alfred M., Mamie M., and Mrs. Isaac Lipfeld. Relatives, friends, and members of Hadassah Lodge, No. 8, U. O. T. S., respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the temple Rodeph Sholom, 83d St. and Lexington Av., on Friday, April 27, at 10 A. M.

BRUSSEL.—On April 25, at White Plains, N. Y., Olga, widow of the late Joseph Brussel, beloved mother of Harriet B. Wile, and sister of Mrs. Sophie Kohn and Janet Cahn. Funeral at convenience of family.

BURST.—On April 25, after a lingering illness, John L., in his 69th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 1,002 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 27, at 8 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

BUXTON.—At his home, in Winston-Salem, N. C., Thursday, April 26, J. Cameron Buxton, aged 64 years.

CHATTERTON.—Elizabeth Lyons, wife of John W. Chatterton, on Thursday, April 26. Funeral services at her late residence, 745 Riverside Drive, Friday, 8:30 P. M.

COHEN.—Rosalia, beloved wife of Solomon and devoted mother of Michael L., Henry, William, Fred, and Mrs. Frieda Rathcel, on April 26. Funeral services at her late residence, 30 West 119th St., on Sunday, April 29, at 10 A. M.

CROFFORD.—On Thursday, April 26, 1917, after a lingering illness, Ellen J., wife of the late Dr. S. Preston Cropper, in her 70th year. Services at Reeves Funeral Chapel, corner Monroe St. and Sumner Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 27, at 8 o'clock. Philadelphia, Penn., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DECHER.—On April 25, 1917, Margaret L., beloved wife of Eckhardt Decher, and mother of Mrs. L. Van Hise and Amelia M. Decher. Funeral services at her late residence, 715 East 4th St., Brooklyn, Friday, April 27, at 8 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

GAFFIGAN.—April 24, at his residence, 857 Forest Av., West New Brighton, S. I., Isadore, son of Patrick and Katherine E. Gaffigan. Funeral Friday morning in the Church of the Sacred Heart, 10 o'clock.

GANS.—On April 25, in her 72d year, Fanny (nee Ullmann,) widow of the late David and devoted mother of Dora, Newmark, Florence Wright and Irma Oppenheimer. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Adolf Oppenheimer, 16 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, on Sunday, April 29, at 10 A. M.

GRAY.—Suddenly, April 26, at his residence, 449 16th St., Brooklyn, Robert Gray, late of the Syndicate Trading Company, native of Glasgow, Scotland. Funeral notice later.

HANFORD.—On April 26, 1917, at the Long Island College Hospital, after a lingering illness, Walter Hanford, in his 76th year, son of the late Philander and Elizabeth Hoyt Hanford. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRIS.—Jennie, beloved wife of Simon Harris and mother of Henry, Benjamin, Louis, Jacob, Nathan, Ida Rubenstein, and Bertha Cohen. Funeral Friday, April 27, at 1 P. M., from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Cohen, 601 West 177th St. Kindly omit flowers.

HAUPT.—On April 22, in San Francisco, Hazel, aged 32, beloved wife of August R. Haupt, and daughter of Robert E. Davis of Brooklyn, N. Y. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th (Campbell Building,) Saturday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Cortage will leave Broadway and 66th St. on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HOLLISTER.—Phoeb

MAXWELL AND HAIGHT TIE IN MEDAL ROUND AT LAKEWOOD

TIE ON LAKEWOOD LINKS FOR MEDAL

Norman Maxwell and Dr. Haight Have Cards of 79 in Annual Spring Tourney.

SODDEN TURF A HANDICAP

Both Golfers Start Badly, but Brace on Homeward Trip—Allsopp, Out in 52, Goes Back in 35.

Under the usual untoward weather conditions the annual Spring tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood got under way yesterday, and the close of the cold, rainy day found Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink, the young North and South amateur champion, and Dr. A. T. Haight of Massepequa tied for the medal, with cards of 79. It was expected that the Philadelphia youngster would lead the field by a clear margin, in view of his brilliant efforts of late in Southern links, but the heavy going was too great a handicap for his slight physique, and he took 42 to the turn. The home journey was put to better account, and his mark of 79 stood unapproached until late in the afternoon.

Even when Dr. Haight reached the half-way mark in 41 he had no great expectations of equaling the mark of Maxwell. However, after dropping a stroke on the short tenth hole, he proceeded to skip merrily along for five consecutive holes in a stroke under even 4's. At the sixteenth hole all he needed was par golf to win the medal by two strokes.

It is just at such moments as this that the demon of perversity usually takes possession of the hopeful golfer's faculties, and Dr. Haight proved no exception to the rule. He dropped a stroke on the seventeenth, but even on the home green he had a short putt for a 78 that would have led the field. Three long putts that had been holed on preceding greens had evidently taken the magic power out of the putter, however, and the ball rolled past the cup without even hesitating.

For a man who was to end in a tie for first place, the Massapequa golfer started off inauspiciously with a 6 on a par 4 hole. He went over the green on his approach, and helped himself to three well-proportioned putts before he could decide to leave the green. From this point on the turn he played steady golf, dropping only a single stroke, and that on the fifth hole. On the short tenth hole he put his tee shot within striking distance of the cup, but instead of putting boldly for the hole on his first try he took it on the installment plan and wrote down a 4 on his card. His complete score for the round was as follows:

Out .....6 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5—41
In .....4 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—38—79

Weak Spots in Maxwell's Card.

Maxwell lost a stroke on the first hole, but immediately regained it by contriving a nice approach to the second green and sinking a putt for a 3. He repeated this performance on the 310-yard sixth hole, but he had fallen from grace on other greens and his score was not all that he could desired.

The eighth hole almost completely wrecked the Philadelphia golfer's chances. Starting with a hooked drive he encountered all sorts of difficulties on his way to the green, and when he finally arrived there in four strokes he added three more by way of variation to make a total of 7. What he took on the turn in 42, chilled through with cold and wet and bedraggled by the rain, the youngster almost began to doubt that he was actually North and South amateur champion.

A par 3 on the tenth was more than offset by a very bad 5 on the short eleventh, and the outlook for victory seemed even darker than the lowering skies. Still he trudged along through the heavy going, took a 3 on the thirteenth with a fine approach, and played par golf up to the seventeenth green. He missed a four putts on the home greens in succession, but it was always for a stroke under par, and no real harm was done. On the seventeenth he required three full-sized putts to get the ball into the cup, and it was here that he dropped the stroke that cost him the medal. A good 4 on the home hole gave him his total of 79. His card:

Out .....3 3 5 4 5 3 5 7 5—42
In .....4 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—38—79

The rain and the cold weather played havoc with the scores of many low handicap players. C. E. Van Vleck of Baltusrol found himself on the ninth green with the outrageous number of 47 strokes inscribed and attested on his card. He admitted that he must have done it himself, but he was at a loss to describe either the why or the wherefore He picked up on the home journey to such an extent, however, that he landed well up near the head of the first sixteen with an 85.

Platt Makes Great Recovery.

Percy Platt of Monmouth was another low handicap man to meet with trouble. He went to the turn in 43, but braced so strongly that par golf on the last three holes would have given him the medal, with two strokes to spare. At a juncture like this it is not considered the better part of wisdom to insert 7s and 6s and other such ungainly figures on the scorecard, but Platt, aided and abetted by his mashie and putter, collected a total of 17 strokes on the last three holes, finishing in 7-7-4 and sending his chances of victory in the qualifying round into the region of lost hopes.

Owing to the fact that the second nine holes at Lakewood are some 70 yards shorter than the first nine, there were great discrepancies in the in and out scores of the golfers. However, even such a difference as this cannot quite account for the performance of E. F. Allsopp of Baltusrol, who journeyed to the half-way mark in 52 strokes, and then so far forgot himself as to make the rest of the trip in 35, including a neat 2 on the eleventh green.

A field of over eighty players teed up in the tournament, and, though Walter J. Travis and other golfers who have become almost fixtures at the tournament were missing, the rain, rain, rain, and more rain convinced the golfers that it was actually the same old Lakewood tournament which annually ushers in the metropolitan invitation tournament season.

One of the odd things about it is that it may also be the last as well as the first tournament. In view of the fact that the trophies had been purchased before the Metropolitan Golf Association put a ban on tournaments under its auspices, the Lakewood Club was permitted to go ahead with its schedule. On the other hand, the club rallied to the support of the program of the M. G. A., and, as there is no entry fee for this tournament, a notice was pasted on the bulletin board indicating that donations to the Red Cross were expected from each and very golfer. By this means a much greater sum was raised than if an entry fee had been taken up and turned over to the association.

The summaries:

Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 42, 37—79; Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 41, 38—79; Percy Platt, Monmouth County, 43, 39—82; Z. A. Frost, Deal, 43, 41—84; C. E. Van Vleck, Baltusrol, 47, 38—85; P. S. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 44, 43—85; R. L. Walker, Richmond County, 47, 39—86; William Wallace, Richmond, 47, 40—87; E. F. Allsopp, Baltusrol, 52, 35—87; C. S. Dixon, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 44, 43—87; E. H. Fitler, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 45, 42—87; J. C. Pelham, Jr., Natonal, 44, 43—87; J. T. Gillespie, Morris County, 46, 41—87; W. M. Weaver, Blue Valley, 48, 39—87; W. P. Hunt, Oakley, 46, 42—88; J. F. Clare, 44, 44—89.

M. J. Condon, Memphis, 41, 48—89; C. K. Rockwell, Lakewood, 45, 44—89; Colonel J. W. Smith, Wilmington, 46, 43—89; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 48, 42—90; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 48, 42—90; C. Longley, National, 44, 46—90; F. M. Kerrigg, Shennecosett, 48, 42—90; C. L. Tappin, Garden C., 48, 43—91; M. C. Burton, Huntingdon Valley, 51, 40—91; G. P. More, Rutland, 46, 45—91; A. G. Spofford, Stenton, 47, 44—91; H. V. Odden, Wykagyl, 46, 45—91; Walter Parkson, Denver, 48, 43—91; W. A. Van Cise, Richmond County, 47, 45—92; Ray Conover, Somerset Hills, 47, 45—92; F. M. Coburn, Lakewood, 51, 41—92; R. E. Forbes, Baltusrol, 49, 45—94; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 49, 45—94.

W. E. Foster, Monmouth, 49, 46—95; N. E. Sprague, Inwood, 51, 43—94; Dr. W. S. Franlich, Los Angeles, 49, 47—96; W. H. La Massena, Glen Ridge, 55, 44—97; Emmet O'Neill, Philadelphia Cricket, 52, 46—98; M. B. Jones, Marine and Field, 53, 45—98; M. T. Parker, Upper Montclair, 55, 43—98; F. F. Miller, Baltusrol, 49, 49—98; P. S. Randolph, Sr., Lakewood, 53, 45—98; W. J. McLaughlin, Upper Montclair, 53, 46—99; W. L. Maltby, Royal Montreal, 58, 47—99; P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 54, 45—99; Clarence Cone, Inwood, 51, 48—99; W. E. Donahue, Wequahic, 50, 49—99; A. F. Sutherland, Garden City, 57, 43—100; J. C. Davies, Arcola, 54, 47—101; C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 55, 46—101.

Harry Suydam, Lakewood, 54, 47—101; A. F. Jamieson, Lawrenceville, 52, 49—101; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 57, 44—101; E. L. Byrne, Deal, 58, 43—101; J. M. Hodson, Ardsley, 54, 48—102; Daniel Darreff, Sea View, 51, 51—102; G. A. Allsopp, Baltusrol, 60, 42—102; G. W. Starziel, Aronimink, 57, 50—107; R. H. Ryeroft, Upper Montclair, 56, 47—103; H. B. Hicks, Philadelphia Country Club, 58, 45—103; G. F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley, 58, 51—104; P. C. Pointer, unattached, 54, 50—104; J. H. Converse, Lakewood, 55, 49—104; M. F. Noison, Atlantic City, 60, 46—106; James Barber, Englewood, 59, 47—106; A. S. Ridley, Englewood, 59, 47—106.

A. L. Walker, Richmond County, 58, 48—106; H. C. McClellan, Fox Hills, 60, 48—108; H. H. Bewtail, Monmouth County, 58, 50—108; H. C. Burrows, Monmouth County, 59, 49—108; R. A. Belding, Lakewood, 64, 48—109; R. E. Thibaut, Wykagyl, 61, 48—109; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, 57, 52—109; T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 57, 52—109; C. W. Leach, Rumson, 61, 48—109; C. W. Billings, Deal, 55, 56—110; A. D. Kelly, Montreal, 58, 52—110; R. H. Garrison, Monmouth County, 57, 53—110; E. G. Fraser, Deal, 54, 56—110; A. Stark, Monmouth County, 53, 57—110; R. H. Russell, Lakewood, 57, 54—111; A. J. Gilmour, Frankfort, 59, 53—112; E. C. Barrett, Fox Hills, 62, 61—113; A. P. Roth, 63, 58—116.

PENN RELAYS BEGIN TODAY.

Lively Interest in Annual Event, Despite State of War.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Pennsylvania's annual relay carnival, which will be held tomorrow and Saturday afternoon at Franklin Field, will not suffer materially from the withdrawal of a few colleges and individual stars brought about by the state of war. Teams from the West are already on the ground, and the outlook is that the number of actual starters will exceed those of any previous year.

There is a general sentiment in this city in favor of track and field sports, and the likelihood that the intercollegiate championships may not be held in May has increased the interest in the relays, which may provide the last opportunity for the present college cracks to be seen in action. The management announced today that more than 100 colleges and 250 school teams are entered in the different relay contests, and that scores of individuals with remarkable records will be engaged in the special events which will be spread over the two days.

The latest information is that Bob Simpson, the world's greatest hurdle racer, will be on hand for the timber topping event, and that his college, Missouri, will be represented by a one-mile relay team in which the contestants will strive for the first possession of the Mike Murphy Memorial Cup. Simpson will have no walkover in the hurdle race, as Ames of Illinois, who has copied the Missouri man's style with such good effect that he recently has covered the ten flights in 14 4-5 seconds, will be out for the champoin's scalp on Saturday.

In the special field events records are likely to fall, as there are reports of great work by the Westerners. Larsen of Brigham Young, the college that produced Alma Richards, cleared 6 feet 5½ inches in the high jump last Saturday, and he, as well as Landers and Ivory of Pennsylvania, has beaten the hop, step and jump record in practice.

There are twenty-seven events on tomorrow's program, mainly for schools. The championship college medleys also will be held on the first day of the meet, as well as the 440-yard hurdle race and the pentathlon. Entries in the sprint medley race include Chicago, Pennsylvania State, Lafayette, Wisconsin, Illinois, Princeton, Missouri, Northwestern, and Pittsburgh. Those in the distance medley are Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wisconsin, Chicago, Pennsylvania State, Lafayette, and Illinois.

FORDHAM SENDS FAST TEAM.

Speedy Quartet in Mile Relay Race at Penn Carnival.

The team which will represent Fordham University in the mile relay at the Penn relay carnival tomorrow was announced by Bernie Wefers, the Maroon trainer, yesterday. The quartet will be made up of Perrick, Dale, Murray, and Golden. All of the men selected have equaled 51 seconds for the 440 in competition this last Winter. The tryouts for the team were held at Travers Island last Sunday morning, eight of the Fordham distance men appearing for the test. McLoughlan, one of the best quarter-milers on the Bronx squad, was unable to start because of military duties, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to compete in any of the dual meets next month. As Murray, who will run in third place, is manager of the team, Fordham will be able to take an additional tryout man to the meet, and either Tuckash or Fitzpatrick is likely to be selected.

Fordham will be forced to the limit to win its class event in the mile relay. Opposed to the charges of Wefers are Pittsburgh, Brown, Georgetown, and Hopkins, possessing four of the fastest college teams in the East. It is five years since the Brownites won the race. Last year they finished third.

N. Y. U. ATHLETES ENTERED.

Relay Team to Compete in Middle Atlantic States Event at Penn.

The New York University relay team will enter the special Middle Atlantic States championship relay at the Penn Relay Carnival at Philadelphia tomorrow. This is a special race arranged for the members of the Middle Atlantic States I. C. A. A., consisting of thirteen colleges. Last year the Violet relay team won in its class and defeated seven of the teams which will be its opponents tomorrow. The team is composed of Captain Seymour B. Many, '17; Robert E. Broome, '19; Harold Finley, '19, and Dwight Stinson, '19. Of this combination Captain Many is the only one of last year's runners. In addition to this entry New York University will be represented by Howard G. Cann, the basketball and football star, who will compete in both the shotput and discus throw.

CANN BROTHERS ENLIST.

Ted and Howard, Prominent Athletes, Join Naval Reserve Corps.

Tedford H. Cann, the swimming champion of the New York Athletic Club, and his brother, Howard Cann, New York University's all-around athlete, have enlisted in the Naval Reserve Corps as active members of the mosquito fleet to patrol the waters adjacent to the city. Teddy Cann is the present holder of the national 100-yard swimming championship, and he also holds the metropolitan title, 220, and the 440 yard. Howard Cann is an all-around athlete and a football player. He played left half back on the N. Y. U. team for the last two seasons and has been elected Captain of next year's team.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

The Harlem Sporting Club has a promising set of bouts scheduled for this evening, with two ten-round contests featuring lightweights and middleweights. In the main event Leo Johnson, the colored lightweight of Harlem, and Stanley Lakum, the Bowery boxer, whose ability to assimilate punishment has earned him a reputation locally, will clash. Augie Ratner, the former amateur champion middleweight, and Young Mike Donovan, son of the famous old-time fighter of that name, will be opponents in the second ten-round encounter.

At the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City a special show will be staged, with two ten-round bouts as the feature of the program. The principals will be Tommy Burns vs. Barney McKenna and Johnny Schwartz vs. Eddie Gorman.

Athletic Carnival Tomorrow.

The Hudson District Athletic League, one of the divisions of the Public Schools Athletic League, will hold an athletic carnival of all schools in the division, comprising the upper West Side, tomorrow night at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. This event has been the annual fixture for the end of the season, and about 1,000 athletes are expected to compete for the various prizes.

BRADY HORSES WIN FIVE MORE BLUES

Hamilton Farms Entries Bring Total to Eleven as Durland's Show Closes.

The Hamilton Farms entries of James Cox Brady were unbeatable last night, when the twenty-second annual New York Spring Horse Show closed at Durland's Riding Academy after three nights of exhibitions, during which some of the finest horses of the country were paraded before large and fashionable crowds. There was no denying the quality of the horses sent into the ring by Mr. Brady, and, though there was a savor of monotony in the awarding of blues to the high steppers of Hamilton Farm, the judges had no alternative, as the high-class entries were handled perfectly by Manager John Tierney.

The sweep in the harness classes last night resulted in five more blue ribbons for Mr. Brady, which, added to those garnered on the first and second nights, made a total of eleven gained during the show by this powerful stable. How far Mr. Brady was in front of his rivals may be gleaned when it is noticed that no other exhibitor won more than three blues. A. W. Atkinson, the premier exhibitor at the Brooklyn show, managed to corral that number of firsts, as did Mrs. Frances P. Garvan and Miss Marion Healy. Mrs. Robert E. Tod and John L. Bushnell each won two blues, and the others were distributed among about a dozen others who had to be satisfied with one each.

Mr. Brady had reserved one of his best pairs for last night in Argo and Frailty, which were first brought out in the class for pairs over 15.2 hands. These handsome chestnuts had no easy road to success, as the competition was keen and the class one of the best ever seen in the Durland ring. Argo, a chestnut gelding, has been in this country about three years, and came from England with the reputation of having won a championship. It cost $7,000 to import this fine specimen, but it was only last season that Mr. Brady managed to add him to his string. He was perfectly matched by the chestnut mare Frailty, but it took the judges a long time before they decided to hand the blue to this pair over Supreme Polonius and Ideal Mathias, the A. W. Atkinson pair that won at Brooklyn.

Later in the evening Argo and Frailty came out for the tandems, with the English champion in the lead, and again they made a fine showing. The Atkinson pair was once more the contender, but again had to put up with the red ribbon.

The awards:

Saddle Ponies, not exceeding 13 hands; amateurs, boys or girls not over 12 years of age, to ride.—Won by Miss Marion Healy's br. m. Llewyn Jess; Thomas Healy's b. g. Knighton Earl Greylight, second; Miss Jean Sala Regan's b. g. Bantamite, third; Miss Constance Sala Regan's b. m. Joy, fourth.

Harness Horses, pairs, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farms' ch. g. Argo and ch. m. Frailty; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Supreme Polonius and ch. g. Ideal Mathias, second; John L. Bushnell's b. g. Finstall Lad and b. m. Finstall Lady, third; F. M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodlands Marquis and blk. m. Woodlands Empress, fourth.

Harness Ponies, exceeding 13.2 but not over 14.2 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farms' b. g. Hamilton Flame; Hamilton Farms' b. g. Dianthus, second; Halcyon Farms' ch. g. Irvington Kettledrum, third; Miss Muriel Wiggin's b. g. Irvington Twilight, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 14.2 hands; amateur riders.—Won by Myron H. Oppenheim's ch. g. Noble Denmark; Mrs. N. J. Hess's b. g. Borgond, second; A. L. Stadler's b. g. The Knight, third; Richard Aldrich's blk. g. Watercolor, fourth.

Harness Horses, to be shown to lady's phaeton.—Won by Hamilton Farms' br. m. Pireno; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Ideal Mathias, second; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor, third; Mrs. Charles Blaire's b. g. imp. Oakley Forester, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands and over; to be ridden by ladies on side saddles.—Won by Miss Alice Dodsworth's br. g. Thos. (Miss Alice Dodsworth); John McE. Bowman's ch. m. Sun Dance, (Miss Alice Beaver-Webb.) second; Mrs. David Wagstaff's blk. g. Pointex, (Mrs. Wagstaff,) third; Daniel Guggenheim's ch. g. The Knut, (Mrs. Robert Guggenheim,) fourth.

Teams of three polo mounts.—Won by Cock Robins' Hunter, Vinilla, and Matilda; The Triangles' Siren, Rowdy, and Nicotine, second; Meadow Brooks' Tony, Emerald, and Virginian Girl, third; Night Hawks' Pen, Getaway, and Twentieth Century, fourth.

Tandems, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farms' ch. g. Argo and ch. m. Frailty; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Ideal Mathias and ch. g. Supreme Mathias, second; Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's br. g. Exclusive and br. g. Elect, third; Felix M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodlands Marquis and blk. m. Woodlands Countess, fourth.

Heavyweight Saddle Horses, over 14.2 hands, up to carrying 225 pounds.—Won by F. Bertuch's b. g. Kallisthenos; J. C. Baldwin, Jr.'s, ch. g. Limerick, second; Emile Anthony's br. g. Guardsman, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sandy McDonald, fourth.

Middle or Heavyweight Jumpers, performance only to count.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. g. Lord Melrose; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Kilkee, second; George S. Morrow's blk. g. Black Watch, third; Richard Donnelly's b. g. Hercules, fourth.

Lightweight Jumpers, performance only to count.—Won by Miss Julia Shearer's ch. m. Miss Mapleton; Richard Peasally's b. g. Malmaison, second; Hobart D. Betts's b. g. Highbinder, third; Frank Donovan's br. g. Don Quixote, fourth.

Championship Saddle Class, over 15.2 hands.—Won by Miss Alice A. Dodsworth's br. g. Thos; Mrs. David Wagstaff's blk. g. Pointex, reserve.

NEW YORK BOXERS VICTORS.

Carroll the Only Out-of-Town Winner in Intercity Bouts.

Only one of the quartet of amateur boxers who came from Boston and Pittsburgh to compete in the amateur intercity boxing tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night competed with success, the remaining three being forced to defeat without reaching the final bouts in their classes. The exception to the rule was F. C. Carroll of Pittsburgh, who holds the middle-Atlantic amateur championship at 125 pounds. He waded through the two opponents he faced in this class in whirlwind fashion, and came out a winner of the prize without any visible marks to show for his labors, and with honors to spare.

Carroll's first opponent was A. Schick, a local amateur, and the judges decided the bout in favor of the former after three interesting rounds. Louis Levy of the Union Settlement A. C., who substituted for Charles Beacher, metropolitan champion, who was unable to appear because of an attack of boils, faced Carroll in the final bout, and the Pittsburgher disposed of Levy in less than two rounds with a hard right to the jaw. Eddie Ford of Boston, who also entered in this class, lost in his first bout to Levy on the judges' decision.

The tournament was the closing one of the 1916-17 metropolitan season, and as a fitting climax to a successful season furnished a large crowd of members of the New Moon organization with one of the most spectacular series of bouts staged this season. In addition to the 125-pound class, intercity bouts were staged at 108 pounds, and contests in four special open classes helped to enliven the evening.

Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., newly crowned New York State champion, won the honors in the 108-pound division, defeating O. McManus of Pittsburgh, middle-Atlantic champion, and F. Eigenstadt, New West Side A. C., New York, respectively.

The summaries:

108-Pound Intercity Class.—A. Walker, Irish-American A. C., defeated F. Eigenstadt, New West Side A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Intercity Class.—F. C. Carroll, Pittsburgh, defeated L. Levy, Union Settlement A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

135-Pound Class, Open.—W. Aylesworth, unattached, defeated H. Heimbeck, Trinity Club, three rounds, referee's decision. Judges disagreed.

119-Pound Class, Special.—Irving Jampol, Progressive A. C., defeated M. Moone, Bronx Church House; three rounds. Judges' decision.

Special Class.—Frank Cassidy, Ossman A. A., defeated T. Hughes, Pauline A. C.; one round. Referee's decision.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia at New York.
(Postponed; rain.)
Washington at Boston.
(Postponed; cold.)
St. Louis at Detroit.
(Postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 4.
New York at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	9	4	.692
Boston	7	4	.636
New York	6	4	.600
Cleveland	7	6	.538
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
Washington	4	7	.364
Detroit	3	8	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	3	.800
St. Louis	9	5	.643
Boston	5	4	.556
Chicago	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	8	8	.333
Pittsburgh	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	3	7	.300

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

GREEN GOLD WINS STAKE.

Captures Feature Race of Day on Havre de Grace Track.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., April 26.—For the first time since racing began here this season the events were run off in rain and on a muddy track, but this did not prevent the regulars from picking the winners in advance.

The stake feature was the Perryville Selling, in which two-year-olds contested. It was won by A. A. Reilly's Green Gold, a colt with distinguished relations on the turf, as he is by Celt-Follie Levy.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $600; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56.

Piedra, T. P. Thorne's b. c., 115 pounds, by Magellan-Promiser March, $8.20, $6.40 and $4, (T. McTaggart).....1
Jim Heffering, A. J. Austin's b. c., 115, by Trap Rock-Fairy, $17.30 and $8.70, (J. Metcalf).....2
Bon Tromp, E. Cebrian's br. c., 115, by Von Tromp-Bonsetta, $7.70 third, (J. Butwell).....3
Charlie Leydecker, Fusty Boots, Onward, Martial Music, Payment, Miss Sanford, African Arrow, Will Soon, and Trophy also ran. Game Cock scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; maidens; purse $800; about two miles. Time—4:13 1-5.

Kilix, H. L. Haughton's b. g., 7 years, 145 pounds, by Orlando-Odd Girl, $10.50, $4.80, and $3.90, (E. Landry).....1
Distant Shore, L. W. Garth's ch. g., 4, 140, by Yankee-Lady Schorr, $4.70 and $3, (F. Williams).....2
The Carmet, C. K. Rockwell's ch. g., 4, 137, by The Commoner-Salane, $4.30 third, (S. Stevenson).....3
Saundersfoot, Runway, Juliet, Chevron, Monikie, Reddest, and Duke of Norfolk also ran. Tudor King, Maitre Corbeau, and Mattinata scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Swift Fox, W. Durnan's b. c., 116 pounds, by Tony Bonero-Tallahassee, $5.80, $4.40, and $3, (F. Robinson).....1
Meddling Miss, O. E. Pons's ch. f., 102, by Tony Bonero-Busy Miss, $6.70 and $4.20, (F. Merimee).....2
Perseus, S. Louis's b. g., 103, by Sempronius-Nimeen, $3.60 third, (R. Troxler).
Kilts, Nonesuch, Captain Ray, Kathryn Gray, and Odds and Ends also ran. Brobeck scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Perryville Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds; $1,000 added; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:54 4-5.

Green Gold, A. A. Reilly's blk. c., 96 pounds, by Celt-Follie Levy, $4.30, $3.70, and $2.40, (R. Troxler).....1
Edith T., Quincy Stable's ch. f., 90, by Transvaal-Lady Aristocracy, $6.70 and $3.10, (S. McGraw).....2
Virginia Bell, J. P. Jones's ch. g., 96, by Plaudit-Mary Scribe, $2.70 third, (F. Merimee).....3
Tit for Tat, *Little Sweeper, *Umatilla, and Producer also ran. Sweet Marguerite and Dorothy Sullivan scratched.
*A. Ross entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling handicap; purse $600, six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Prohibition, J. W. Pangle's ch. g., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Voter-Goody Good, $5.20, $2.80, and $2.60, (E. Ambrose).....1
Favour, D. S. Dryer's b. f., 4, 100, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate, $7.50 and $4.20, (R. Troxler).....2
King Baggot, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 3, 111, by Peep o' Day-Freyja, $5.40 third, (A. Collins).....3
Bac, King Tuscan, Preston Lynn, and Bond also ran. Canon Bridge and Cherry Ripe scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 4-5.

Harry Lauder, J. F. Sweeney's ch. g., 7 years, 107 pounds, by Hermes-Jhansi Mohanna, $24.20, $9.70, and $5.60, (F. Robinson).....1
Royal Meteor, J. J. Mahon, Jr.'s ch. g., 9, 115, by Star Shoot-Queen Regent, $3.80 and $3.80, (J. Butwell).....2
Mindy, J. L. Strode's b. m., 6, 108, by McGee-Sans Pareil II., $4.20 third, (B. Koppelman).....3
Supreme, High Horse, Richard Langdon, Pin Money, Carlton G., and Slumberer also ran. Mad Sheriff, Mary Warren, Repton, Nannie McDee, River King, Spur of Valley, Alston, Zamloch, and Star Pearl scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48.

Goldcrest Boy, J. G. Wagnon's br. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Plaudit-Polly Prim, $4.30, $2.80, and $2.10, (J. Butwell).....1
Napoleon, G. C. Walsh's ch. c., 3, 116, by Gladiator-Sallie Washington, $2.90 and $2.10, (T. Parrington).....2
Hayden, G. E. Phillips's b. g., 5, 115, by Peep o' Day-Gold Lady, $2.20, third, (J. Williams).....3
Woodside and Bitsy also ran. Nightstick, Christie, Athena, and Jem scratched.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; fillies and geldings; four furlongs. Matinee Idol, 109 pounds; Rokobi, 103; Ormiea, 106; Sunny Hill (imp.), 112; Antoreth, 103; Miss Sanfara, 106; Dallie Washington, 92.90 and $2.10, (T. Parrington).....2
Hayden, G. E. Phillips's b. g., 5, 115, by Peep o' Day-Gold Lady, $2.20, third, (J. Williams).....3
Woodside and Bitsy also ran. Nightstick, Christie, Athena, and Jem scratched.

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FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; fillies and geldings; four furlongs. Matinee Idol, 109 pounds; Rokobi, 103; Ormiea, 106; Sunny Hill (imp.), 112; Antoreth, 103; Miss Sanfara, 106; Dallie Washington, 92; Parrish, 100; Water Wings, 105; Bright Star, 106; Blaze Away, 113; *Lull (imp.), 100; *Kingling II. (imp.), 110; Velour, 110; John Douglass, 115.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. *Lamp, 106 pounds; Quine Sabe, 103; Salon, 115; Lobengrin, 110; Tito, 110; Disturber, 115; *Shrapnel, 100; Kalf, 115; Parter Boy, 115; Dartworth, 115; *Bulge, 110; *Hogan, 110; Revalist, 105; Charmeuse, 105; *Encore, 110; Gaelic, 115; Sigmont 115; Alston, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Royal Ivanhoe, 118 pounds; Prim Marie (imp.), 110; Anxiety, 115; Abara, 110; *Lady Innocence, 105; Virginia S., 110; Frank Hudson, 105; *Republican, 105; Maxim's Choice, 110; Dr. Hoppe, 105; Mazuk, 115; Carbineer, 100; Ed. Weiss, 105; Silvey Shapiro, 110; Margery, 105; Beraz, 115; Durin, 100; Joe Finn, 105; Gateway, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Shy Pilot, 108 pounds; G. M. Miller, 116; Athena, 112; Obolus, 104; Cliff Haven, 106; Miss Kruter, 109; Reno, 102; Stanley S., 110; N. K. Beal, 102; Cherry Ripe, 109; Ocean Prince, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upwards; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Palmer, 118; *Jessie Louise, 108; Sand Hill, 109; *Pearl Legend, 106; *Calderine, 106; *Athenia, 119; Torsten, 112; Mr. Mack, 110.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 120 pounds; Bramo, 114; Wee Jean, 114; Adalbi, 108; Susan Hawk, 107; Trustful, 107; Ethel Gale, 107; Ida Keating, 107; Ida Mayer, 107; Lady Hamilton, 107; Lady Lightfoot, 107; Lady Sterling, 107; Lucy Young, 107; Mary Ann, 107; Miss Ellen, 107; Miss Hoyt, 107; Miss Lucille, 107; Miss Mary, 107; Miss Ruth, 107; Miss Sterling, 107; Miss Tillie, 107; Miss Vera, 107; Nellie Bly, 107; Nellie Day, 107; Nellie Jones, 107; Nellie Mayer, 107; Nellie Morse, 107; Nellie Nolan, 107; Nellie Ryan, 107; Nellie Sterling, 107; Nellie Wilson, 107; Nellie Young, 107; Nellie Zeller, 107; Nellie Zimmerman, 107; Nellie Zimmerman, 107; Nellie Zimmerman

RATIFY PRICE CUT IN STEEL FOR WAR

Manufacturers Unite on Program and Prepare to Apportion the Tonnage.

GARY ANNOUNCES DECISION

Government to Get Between Two and Three Per Cent. of the Total Output.

Chairman E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation announced yesterday at the end of a meeting of steel men at the corporation's offices that arrangements had been completed to supply the Government's steel for army and navy expansion. The Government's plans as so for outlined, he stated, would call for between 2 and 3 per cent. of the country's output this year, amounting to between 900,000 and 1,300,000 tons. A committee was appointed to apportion the tonnage among the various companies, taking their capacity as the basis of division.

"It was unanimously decided," said Judge Gary, "to approve the action of the General Committee appointed by the American Iron and Steel Institute with respect to prices which had been agreed upon with the Government for plates, structural shapes, and bars. These prices are $2.90 base per hundred pounds for plates and $2.50 base for structural shapes and bars.

"All those present announced their willingness to comply with the request of Government officials to have their tonnage covered by the program for 1917 for war materials distributed among the manufacturers in proportion to their capacity. The meeting approved the suggestion of the Iron and Steel Institute committee to have the total requirements of the Government for steel products ascertained through a clearing house committee with offices in Washington. The committee in general charge of the Washington office and division of orders will consist of E. H. Gary, ex officio; James A. Farrell, John A. Topping, and E. A. S. Clarke. A subcommittee on alloys consists of E. H. Gary, ex officio; James A. Farrell, E. G. Grace, and E. A. S. Clarke.

There were represented today the manufacturers of plates, structural shapes and bars. Many of those present are also interested in steel products generally. The disposition shown by manufacturers without exception was patriotic and enthusiastic."

It was learned that the prominent steel men mentioned would not be required to spend the greater part of their time in Washington. James B. Ford, the Philadelphia representative of the Carnegie Steel Company, has been designated as the active agent of the General Committee, and he will devote most of his time to the service of the Army and Navy Departments until the steel contracts are distributed and the work is well under way.

The men named to the committee represent the largest units in the steel trade, including the Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and the Lackawanna Steel Company. As members of the Directorate of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which took up negotiations with the Government at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense, they have been familiar with proceedings from the start.

Among those who attended the meeting, besides the men already named, were A. C. Dinkey, President of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; J. P. Wellborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; James A. Campbell, head of the Youngstown Steel and Tube Company; R. H. Irons, President of the Central Iron and Steel Company; V. Preston, President of the Eastern Steel Company; S. P. Kerr, President of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, and Henry Oliver, head of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company.

Government Needs Plate Printers.

Owing to the scarcity of plate printers, the Government is seriously handicapped in getting out the enormous issues of Treasury certificates needed for war issues. H. C. Coles, Secretary of the Second United States Civil Service District, with headquarters in the Custom House, said yesterday that seventy-five plate printers were needed at once in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. According to union officials, there are not more than 250 plate printers in this city.

To Manage Long Island Trolleys.

The Long Island Railroad has appointed A. Seaman, now Assistant Passenger Trainmaster, Superintendent of its trolley lines, succeeding J. P. Rineon, resigned. Mr. Seaman will have charge of the Ocean Electric Railway Company, Huntington Railway, Nassau County Railway Company, Glen Cove Railroad Company, and Northport Traction Company.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuation $50,000

Large and Entire Wholesale Stock

—OF—

BRUSHES

Manufactured Brushes and Brush Makers' Material of

E. J. KELLY,

Retiring from business on account of ill health.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer

—WILL SELL—

On Tuesday, May 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK LOCATED AT

127 READE STREET, New York City

☞ The stock consists of all kinds of leather and wooden back household brushes, toilet brushes, horse brushes, paint and varnish, flat, round, oval, soft and hard brushes, scrub, stove, clothes, hair, shoe, artist and bath brushes with and without handles, and others too numerous to mention; also raw material consisting of horse hair, Tampico fibres, blocks, etc.

IN LARGE LOTS TO DEALERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WHEREAS, The partnership heretofore existing between ADOLF IHM and ERNST EMDE, under the firm name of IHM & EMDE, has been dissolved by the retirement of the said Adolf Ihm, and

WHEREAS, The said firm has business relations with foreign countries, and

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, the said Ernst Emde and Max J. Brand, will continue the business formerly carried on by the said copartnership under the said firm name;

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the said Ernst Emde, whose place of residence is No. 24 Hudson Place, Weehawken, in the State of New Jersey, and Max J. Brand, whose place of residence is No. 861 West End Avenue, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, do hereby CERTIFY and DECLARE, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the persons dealing and intending to deal under said firm name of IHM & EMDE, and that our Post Office address and principal place of business at and from which the business is and will be conducted is No. 127 East 31st Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated, New York, April 5th, 1917.

ERNST EMDE. [L. S.]

MAX J. BRAND. [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this fifth day of April, 1917, before me personally came and appeared ERNST EMDE and MAX J. BRAND to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JACOB GOLDBERG, Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 2. Reg. No. 8001. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co., No. 6, Reg. No. 8013. Term exp. March 30, 1918.

THE FLAG LAW AMENDMENT.

Claim This Will Permit Use of Emblem for Advertising.

Claiming that the amendment proposed for the State law governing the use of the American flag will defeat its purpose, Ramsay Peugnet, Secretary of the Silk Association of America and Treasurer of the Silk Industry Home Defense League, yesterday issued the following statement, after consultation with the counsel for the association. A letter containing the substance of his remarks will be issued to members of the Defense League:

"A bill has been introduced in both the Senate and Assembly of New York State to amend Subdivision 16, Section 1,425, of the Penal Law, relative to the misuse of the American flag. In 1909 the State of New York enacted a law, since copied by many other States, which, among other things, forbids the use of the flag for the purpose of advertising or decorating articles of merchandise, but now that we are engaged in the greatest war in history, it is proposed to repeal this prohibition and permit the commercialization of the Stars and Stripes.

"The proposed amendment first provides that the law shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States of America, &c.' Whether intentional or unintentional, this reads like a joker. Everything that is not forbidden by the United States statutes would be claimed to be permitted by them, so that the amendment would wipe out the present law and leave only the prohibitions of the Federal law, of which there are none bearing on this particular issue.

"The proposed amendment then expressly permits the use of the flag in connection with newspapers, periodicals, circulars, articles of decoration, stationery, &c. The extent of this license would be far-reaching. Some magazines and newspapers might be tempted to stamp the flag on their covers or pages in connection with vulgar and sordid pictures and subject matter; every circular distributed by newsboys and littered through the streets, for people to kick and trample upon, could bear the Stars and Stripes; and every article of decoration, however tawdry, ridiculous and objectionable, could be manufactured by the thousands with our flag upon it and exhibited and sold by our stores! Those who feel that the flag cannot be held too sacred and should be kept aloof from ordinary commercial usages, should act promptly to defeat the proposed amendment.

"Surely, when a hundred million people without a single selfish motive have entered the lists of the world's greatest war to maintain the ideals and principles of democracy and humanity, their flag, which is their symbol of these high ideals, should not be degraded by commercial interests or the advancement of pecuniary gain."

CARPET AND RUG SALE.

High and Low Prices Obtained at the Auction Yesterday.

A notable improvement in sentiment marked the rug and carpet auction yesterday of the Alexander Smith & Sons Company, due in the main to stiffer bidding in many lines, and somewhat better prices were realized. Officers of the company were particularly pleased at the way various classes of rugs "repeated" in the sale, such goods having figured as among the offerings in the earlier days of the auction. Not only were many of the desirable sizes and patterns eagerly bid for, but in many instances at prices a dollar or two better than on Monday and Tuesday. A wide distribution of the "repeat" goods was effected.

Many buyers regarded the sales of 12-4 rugs as too high to touch. Carpets of various classes engaged the attention of the buyers during the morning, these floor coverings selling well, but in special cases sagging 10 or 15 per cent. from list prices. Wilton velvets, in the category of high-class goods, sold at from 15 to 20 per cent. below card prices, the takers being restricted in number. Some of the buyers were inclined to fight shy of merchandise of this class.

The range of prices from highest to lowest on the various offerings of the day was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Palisade velvet (carpet)	$1.07½	$ .86
Velvet (carpet)	1.35	1.15
Wilton velvet (carpet)	1.92½	1.65
Wilton velvet special (carpet)	1.82½	1.62½
12-4 Manor tapestry, 9x12	14.00	13.45
11-4 Manor tapestry, 8.3x10.6	12.40	11.20
10-4 Manor tapestry, 7.6x9	9.90	8.50
8-3 Manor tapestry, 6x9	7.75	7.45
12-4 Ardsley Axminster, 9x12	18.00	17.00
11-4 Ardsley Axm'r, 8.3x10.6	16.80	15.30
10-4 Ardsley Axm'ster, 7.6x9	13.00	12.00
8-3 Ardsley Axminster, 6x9	10.00	10.00
15-4 Ardsley Axm'r, 11.8x12	20.00	24.25
12-4 Hudson tapestry, 9x12	11.00	10.00
11-4 Hud'n tapestry, 8.3x10.6	10.40	10.10
10-4 Hudson tapestry, 7.6x9	8.10	7.35
8-3 Hudson tapestry, 6x9	6.40	6.00
12-4 Katonah velvet, 9x12	18.70	12.05
11-4 Katonah velvet, 8.3x10.6	11.75	11.50
12-4 Saxony Axminster, 9x12	21.75	19.50
11-4 Saxony Axm'r, 8.3x10.6	18.50	16.50
12-4 Colonial velvet, 9x12	22.75	19.50

The day's receipts aggregated $750,000, which was better than any other single day of the sale thus far. Altogether 19,000 rolls and pieces of both kinds of goods were disposed of. Today's auction will start with lot No. 1,807, covering 11-4 Colonial velvet rugs.

NO CUT IN BRONX LIGHT RATE

Maximum Price of 12 Cents for Electricity to Remain.

After a long inquiry into the financial condition of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company the Public Service Commission decided yesterday to permit it to continue charging a maximum price of 12 cents per kilowatt hour for electric current, which is the highest price anywhere in the city. This was the company which contended that it could not charge less without loss because of the thinly populated section it serves, and whose contention was supported by a number of its customers. Part of the commission's opinion, which was prepared by Commissioner Whitney, reads:

"Nor will the normal increase of business with the increase of consumption justify a finding that the rates are excessive. The operating figures for 1915 do not take into account the increase in the cost of labor and materials which has taken place during 1916 and 1917, which may be augmented as a result of the national exigencies arising out of the war with Germany.

"While it would be unjuts to permit a utility to exact excessive rates from consumers in order to transfer to them the burden of taxation which must be borne as the material sacrifice in support of the contest by arms, yet in times of unsettled conditions the margin of safety necessary for the stability of public utilities should not be curtailed."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Hale & Norcross	.04
Con.	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.20	Justice	.04
Belcher	.07	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con.	.10
Bullion	.18	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.06
Chollar	.16	Savage	.04
Confidence	.01	Seg. Belcher	.24
Con. Cal. & Va.	.46	Sierra Nevada	.37
Con. Imperial	.06	Union Con.	.01
Exchequer	.06	Mexican dollars	.58½
Gould & Curry	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	G'field Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.67	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Extension	.41
Midway	.16	Jumbo Junior	.10
Mispah	.11	Kewanas	.14
Monarch Pitts	.12	Silver Pick	.13
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.10
North Star	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.26	Gold Wedge	.08
Tonopah Exten.	3.00	Manhattan Cons.	.84
West End	.71	Morning Glory	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Union Amalg.	.33
Atlanta	.12	White Caps	1.33½
Booth	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Daisy	.03	Big Jim	.75
Florence	.20	Nevada Hills	.82
Fraction	.05	Packard	.38
G'field Con. M.	.53	Rochester	.64
		Round Mountain	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6¼	6¾	Granite	54½	60
Dr. J'pot	6¼	7	Isabella	19¾	19¾
Elkton	6¼	10	McKinney	23	30
El Paso	25	30	Portland	150	165
Fanny R.	6	7	Vindicator	63¼	65
Golden Cy.	217	219	U. Gold M.	17	17¾
Gold Sov.	4	6			

INSTRUCTION.

FOREIGN OFFICER, who perfectly speaks French, Portuguese, Italian, desires to know refined gentleman for the purpose of conversing in the English language. Address V 99 Times.

Dalton Swimming School

308 West 59th (Col. Circle). Booklet "T"

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 66 Broadway, N.Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $18; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—Open for 6122 or 54 inches similar quality. Box Z 357 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH.—Velour and kersey; cash for any quantity. Phone Madison Square 4234.

BUTTONS, trimmings, and novelties; job of any description; spot cash. 1402 Franklin. Hirsh & Bernstein, 40 Lispenard St.

COATS.—Jobber open for popular-priced plush coats. Send samples and details to Miller Cloak Co., 606 St. Clair Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS.—High-class coat house is interested in smart Pile Fabric coats, for Fall. Write at once for appointment. E 104 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall coats, also pile fabrics, between 2 and 4. 145 West 28th St., 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of coats; pile, fabric, and cloth. 29 West 30th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Will look at coats, also pile fabric, better kind, from 2 to 4:30. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week. 29 West 25th St., Farragut 9218.

COATS.—Piecing orders, plush and cloth models. 120 West 27th, 12th floor.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, quantity Juilliard, 9000, white; phone price and quantity. 8266 Chelsea.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in 3 and 4 thread crepe for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractor having 20 machines wants to connect with a reliable house making children's dresses and rompers or any other kind of work to keep our plant busy. Z 234 Times Annex.

LEATHER.—Large pieces of Morocco leather; black and brown. M 342 Times Downtown.

LININGS.—Can use big quantity printed sateen; submit swatches. F 95 Times.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, light-weights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

PLUSHES wanted; Arabian, Ural, lambs', seal plushes, and silk velours. Sachs & Jack Brous, 115 West 30th. Mad. Sq. 7518.

PLUSHES.—Salts or H. and H.; cash for quantity. Madison Square 4234.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool poplin, in black and tan; any quantity. M. Shidlovsky, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 4321.

SERGES.—Open to buy for cash all quantities French serge; mention qualities and quantities. S. A., 214 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—Open to buy lot of fine navy serge for coat; must be reasonable. Address R 380 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Any quantity charmeuse and liberty satin; cash. Broadway Dress House, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

STONES.—Open for white stones, cheap and good quality; any size, from 12 up. S. Schreiber & Co., 32 Union Square.

TAFFETAS.—Peau de Cygne, dark shades, good quality; about 85c. F 92 Times.

VELOURS, Plushes, and Serges. I. Ephron, 28 West 22d St., Room 68.

WAISTS.—Snappy line silks, $27 up; large uptown sales organization. B 484 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG POPLINS.—High shades; will sell cheap. Also high shade velours. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

APRONS.—"Cones" Bungalow in Percale and Amoskeag. N. B. Tichenor, 366 Bway.

BOYS' BLOUSES.—750 dozen, to close out. Litshie & Litshie, 62 Grand St. Spring 6185.

BROADCLOTHS.—Velours, poiret twills, serges, gabardines, silk and wool poplins. Farragut 9812.

BROADCLOTHS. — Stewen's broadcloths, Whitman's serges, 99, 104, 106, to close. Madison Square 7457.

CAPES.—Latest styles in serge capes, silk and satin coats; prompt shipment. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 38th.

CLOTH.—Velours, gabardines and taffetas, all colors. Farragut 256.

COATS AND SUITS. —250 coats and 250 woolen, poplin, and serge suits to dispose of; will sell at a moderate price; very good values and snappy styles. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

COATS.—8,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Prior to our removal, will sacrifice entire stock, consisting of velours, poplins, gabardines, jerseys, and plaids. World Cloak and Suit Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS, 2,000 on hand for immediate delivery; come and pick them off the rack; wonderful values. Louis Magidoff, 40 W. 22d St.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute styles; all wanted shades and cloths, to close out. Slater Bros., 1,387 Broadway.

COATS.—800 poplin, serge, and mixtures to close out; must make room for Fall stock. M. Roseman & Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—Girls' silk taffeta, poplin, and serge coats in high shades to close out. A. Tishman, 17 East 17th St.

COATS.—Job of coats to close out, less than cost. Oriental Cloak and Suit Co., 158 West 23d St.

COATS.—8,000 ladies' and children's coats, to close out; poplins, velours, serges, plaids, &c. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS, Suits.—Better kind, in most desirable styles and materials, to clean up. Cohen & Edelman, 36 West 31st.

COATS.—1,000 flapper and junior coats, to close out. Milbauer & Messinger, 145 West 30th St.

COATS to close out; velours, serges, Jerseys. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 W. 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

COATS.—Poplins, velours, also mixtures, to close cheap. Kapian & Weinstein, 150 West 23d.

COATS, 200, to close out below cost; the latest materials. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Closing out, wonderful values cheap; also silk suits. Cantor, 27 W. 24th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—8,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS, all materials, all shades, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 129 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, to close out very cheap. 78 5th Av., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—250 on hand, to close out. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 to close out at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Job 85 coats, latest styles; will sell cheap. Telephone Farr. 8428.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours, to close out. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out 500 poplins, serges, velours. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS, suits, closing out latest models below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—200 ladies', misses' coats to close out. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Cloths and silks to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 158 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

CORDUROY.—Blumenthal's and Dobson's, 54 inches, all colors, 70 cents per yard; Plaid-ler's chinchilla, 75 cents per yard; piece goods of all kinds for sale. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st St.

COTTON GOODS manufacturer has 5,000 yards of assorted cotton goods to close out at very low prices. R. B., 232 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's 684 and Kayser's silk jersey, both in all colors and under price. Farr. 3047.

DRESSES.—300 silks, close out for price; also cotton, for immediate delivery. Gross & Lieberman, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—We have 800 silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Empire Costume Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, crepe de chine, shantung, close out. Theodore Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES.—Silk, Shantung and party dresses, close out. Cohen Polowan, 19 West 21st.

GABARDINES.—Stevens, apple green, gold, and navy. Madison Square 4234.

JERSEY CLOTH, worsted, Copen, blue; 200 yards; bargain; spot delivery. 2852 Tremont.

PAISLEY SILK, tussah lining; will sacrifice; 25 pieces. Greeley 4564.

POPLINS.—American, 90610, in all shades, for sale. Farr. 3334.

POIRET TWILLS, silk, wool, poplins, taffetas; reasonable. 11th floor, 32 West 20th.

SERGE.—Whitman's 94, black, navy; also black taffeta; fine quality. Farragut 9078.

SKIRTS.—150 wash skirts, better grade, to close out at a loss. Princess Co., 14 West 17th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—500 great gross, 00, best, Spring bargain price. Also snap fastener dies for sale. R 368 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.—American Lady; finest quality; it's got the snap. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2662.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best spring, lowest prices. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—4,000 great gross 00, white, black; $3.50 great gross. B 28 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

SUITS.—3,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—Ready on our line, Silverbloom and Palm Beach suits; very good values and snappy styles; jobbers only. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

SUITS.—To close out Jerseys and serges. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 West 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

SUITS, 1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

VELVETEENS, 24-inch twill, Worrall's dye, all colors, 72½ cents net cash. R 188 Times.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, and cottons, to close out at reasonable prices. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

COTTON GOODS.—Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av., offer exceptional opportunities to men of proved ability in any branch of the cotton goods, white or wash goods business; liberal salary. Apply to or address Mr. I. M. Friedman, in strict confidence.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..4¼@4¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Navy Wants Denims.

The cotton goods committee that is aiding the Council of National Defense in securing war supplies was called on yesterday to help the Navy Department obtain 1,000,000 yards of denims.

To Help Millinery Sales.

Commencing about May 1, leading stores and specialty shops will feature, in their displays and advertising, millinery that expresses the color and beauty of Summer. Millinery department managers who are co-operating in the movement to do this feel sure that it will not only help readjust and regulate the millinery seasons, but will be the source of considerable new business as well.

Tie Silks Now Selling.

The demand for cotton-filled goods in tie silks is said to have declined in favor, and business on all silk materials was grown proportionately. Crepe warp stripes are selling for the late Spring and Summer neckwear, and moires in ombre satin stripes are also doing well. Moires are expected to lead during next Fall. Owing to the difficulty in getting labor and increasing costs, the price tone of the market is very strong. The strike that is contemplated by the Paterson workers in the near future is a factor that is inducing neckwear manufacturers to ask for rush shipments of goods on order.

Await Word from Defense Council.

The recent meetings of the joint committee of woolen manufacturers, it was learned yesterday, resulted in no action save the decision to wait for the call of the Council of National Defense at Washington. This committee visited Washington for conference with Government officials, and then returned to hold meetings for the purpose of determining what co-operative steps could be taken by the industry in the interests of the country. No definite action was taken as it was the opinion of those on the committee, according to reliable information, that nothing could be done until word came from the Defense Council.

Clothing Orders Slump.

During the last ten days there has been evidence of unsettlement among retail clothiers. According to one manufacturer, the retailers have grown afraid of what conscription means to their business and are determined not to load themselves with merchandise it may prove difficult to sell. This condition in the retail trade finds reflection among the manufacturers and the mills that make their goods, quite recently a dullness has crept into operations that is, according to market factors, explainable in only one way, and that is by the conclusion that the consumer demand will be restricted.

Are Checking Returned Goods.

Evidence of the success some dry goods shops are having in checking the illegitimate returning of goods by customers is seen in one of the leading local stores. In this store a list of nearly 150 nonreturnable articles or groups of articles has been made up, and the lid has been put tightly on returns of this merchandise, unless something was wrong with it when it left the store or the store was in error sending it out. While most of the articles in question come in the "sanitary" class, in quite a few of them the style factor is the leading reason for refusing returns. The next step is to find a way to check returns of ready-to-wear garments.

Fur Buyers Are Active.

The war has up to now had no adverse effect on the fur business, especially so far as orders for Fall deliveries are concerned. An executive of one of the leading manufacturing concerns said yesterday that, taking men's and women's goods together, the business of his firm has shown a gain of about 80 per cent. since war was declared. Summer furs are not included in this increase. The reason for it was said to be a desire on the part of buyers to place orders early as a fairly sure means of getting deliveries on time, as well as to anticipate a further increase in the cost of production after June 1. On that date the cost of labor will go up about 25 per cent.

The Weather Is Hurting Things.

While under normal climatic conditions a healthy consumers' demand for wash and white goods would have developed by now, the coyness of Spring this year has put an effective check on over-the-counter sales of this merchandise in several parts of the country. This means that many retailers are caught with liberal stocks on hand, and one effect of this has been to check the placing of filling-in business with the jobbers and converters. The same condition also presages lessened repeat orders later on. With much of the goods of a novelty character, especially in the wash fabrics, it is probable that some unusual steps will have to be taken soon in order to move them unless the weather man relents.

Raw Silk Prices Go Up.

Free buying by American interests at Yokohama has had the effect of forcing prices up sharply on Japanese raw silks, and has considerably depleted the available supply. Sales for the last week there totaled 6,000 bales. At Canton the market is firm and more active as a result of the rise in Japanese raws. Only a little Canton crop silk is left to do business with, however. The Shanghai market continues strong, aided by a further rise in silver exchange. Reports from Milan tell of higher prices on Italian raws. Record buying of spot and nearby silks resulted in local advances of more than 40 cents a pound on Japanese tram stock and special sizes. Scanty stocks and the suggestion of an import tax on raw silk are held responsible for the unusual activity.

Business and Patriotism.

The opening of bids at the navy yard on Wednesday for woolens aggregating $60,000 yards, was enlightening to some members of the trade. The very small number of bidders was taken as an indication that only a few of the mills, and those that have been steady Government bidders, are interested in taking Government business on a competitive basis. Many selling organizations, however, have sent notices to their trade telling of orders that have been canceled or cut down because the machinery was being devoted to making uniform cloth or other military supplies. In the light of these announcements, it was pointed out, it might not be very far from the mark to say that certain of the mills are merely using the Government's necessity as a pretext for getting out of unprofitable contracts with their customers.

Gray Goods Reports Differ.

Reports from different quarters of the local gray goods market varied considerably yesterday regarding the call for staple cloths. Some sellers said it was quiet but others claimed that the demand was much better than on Wednesday. However, no specific sales were sold of the latter on either printcloths or sheetings. There was some inquiry for seconds and shorts, and also a report of a large Government inquiry for low-count goods of the tobacco cloth variety. Fancies were more active, good-sized inquiries being in the market for piques and dimity checks. The latter goods are wanted by makers of "athletic" underwear. Printcloth prices, though largely nominal, were steady at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	11¼	38½-inch, 64-60s	8⅝
39-inch, 72-76s	10¾	38½-inch, 64-56s	8⅛
39-inch, 68-72s	9⅝	38½-inch, 60-48s	7⅝
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼	38½-inch, 60-44s	7⅛
38½-inch, 64-64s	8⅝	37-inch, 64-60s	8⅛

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—Forty-seven new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,207,500, were chartered today. They include:

Giant Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's apparel, $10,000; H. Hersog, B. F. Foster, J. J. Cunningham, 80 Malden Lane.

Sattler, Swift & Rosenbaum, Inc., Manhattan; milk, cheese, butter, eggs, $65,000; J. M. Sattler, J. L. Rosenbaum, E. I. Swift, Dongan Hill.

Bolle-Watson Co., Inc., Manhattan, grain products, seeds, oil, $150,000; H. B. Watson, F. J. Cunningham, H. D. Littlejohn, 325 Produce Exchange.

International Compositions Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture corrosive and anti-fouling compositions, paints, varnishes, $250,000; J. C. Harland, J. L. Hartfield, R. C. Shole, 18 Broadway.

Key-Lock Arch Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, general contracting construction, $5,000; E. V. Arras, J. E. Tracy, M. J. White, 2 Rector St.

The Cinderella Man Co., Inc., Manhattan, present a play entitled "The Cinderella Man," $5,000; O. Morosco, G. Mooser, O. Reges, 105 West 40th St.

Peg O' My Heart Co., Inc., Manhattan, present a play entitled "Peg O'My Heart"; same capital and directors.

Upstairs and Down Co., Inc., Manhattan, present a play entitled "Upstairs and Down"; same capital and directors.

Canary Cottage Co., Inc., present a play entitled "Canary Cottage"; same capital and directors.

Waterlite Power & Engineering Co., Inc., Manhattan, compressors, water supplies, electric lighting appliances, motors, pumps, 1,700 shares no par value, active capital $8,500; A. W. Cubby, H. L. Shartle, G. R. Bennett, 143 Madison St., Brooklyn.

The Franklin Hotel Co., Inc., Malone, hotel and restaurant, $120,000; S. W. Barnard, C. H. and M. A. Moody, Malone.

Acme Automatic Cigarette Case Corp'n, Manhattan, metal goods, novelties, smokers' supplies, $10,000; S. Sternberg, H. W. Pollock, H. L. Jacobson, 233 Broadway.

Harry Powers & Co., Inc., Manhattan, importing and exporting general merchandise, mining business, $75,000; H. Powers, F. Forth, W. N. Powell, 381 Fifth Av.

China-American Railway Supply Co. of New York City, U. S. A., and Tientsin China, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture railway cars and equipment, $50,000; L. Roman, F. Green, D. Miner, 140 Nassau St.

R. H. Carroll, Inc., Rochester, real estate agency and brokerage business, $10,000; R. H., T. L., C. W. Wright, Rochester.

Anton Scholl & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, automobiles, trucks, wagons, $10,000; A. and A. Scholl, Jr., C. W. Philipbar, 215 Montague St.

So Long Letty Co., Inc., Manhattan, present a play entitled "So Long Letty," $5,000; O. Morosco, G. Mooser, O. Reges, 105 West 40th St.

The Brat Co., Inc., Manhattan, present a play entitled "The Brat"; same capital and directors.

Golderman Bros., Inc., Albany, general mercantile business, $8,000; P. H., G. and M. Golderman, Valatie.

Two Hundred Twenty-nine West Forty-sixth Street Corp., Manhattan, real estate and building business, $5,000; J. Gris, E. Roeder, J. Lorens, 44 Morningside Drive.

Milton Paper Box Corp, Brooklyn, manufacture paper boxes, $50,000; H. Oxman, W. and C. Schnatzis, 760 Bergen St.

Russian-American Utilities Corp., Manhattan, import and export all kinds of merchandise, $50,000; M. A. and S. N. Freedman, M. A. Lewis, 73 West 119th St.

Benstreet Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, $10,000; P. O. Henstreet, H. C. Beach, F. E. Emery, 41 Park Row.

Antiseptic Shaving Cup Corp., Brooklyn, manufacture shaving cups, $5,000; —— and L. Holrzager, M. Eisenstein, 380 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

Service Laundry, Inc., Elmira, laundry business, $25,000; W. R. Goodwin, E. E. Ellison, H. M. Smith, Elmira.

Kenwin Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate, contracting, building, $5,000; M. S. Joseph, I. Rosenbeck, S. Kent, 150 East 35th St.

Benjamin F. Wallace Co., Inc., Manhattan, clothing, hats, and other merchandise, $5,000; B. F. Wallace, M. W. Childs, B. Grossman, 600 West 165th St.

Mundle Jewelry, Incorporated, North Tonawanda, jewelry and other general stationery, novelties, $14,000; E. W. Messing, J. C. Dahlstedt, F. Robertson, Jr., North Tonawanda.

E. Guenther, Inc., Brooklyn, general trucking, $5,000; E. A. Guenther, J. A. De Bragg, T. C. McKennee, Rockaway Beach.

Ferents & Goldberg, Inc., Freeport, wearing apparel, $5,000; M. and B. Ferents, J. Goldberg, Freeport.

Daniel W. Churchill Co., Inc., Harrisville, automobiles, wagons, general blacksmith work, $5,000; D. W. and H. F. Riley, Harrisville.

The Beechhurst Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, toys, novelties, mechanical devices, clothing, $5,000; M. Loplin, B. Grossmann, A. Weinberg, 220 4th Av.

Henry E. Mims, Inc., Manhattan, machinery, tools, repair work, $5,000; H. E. M. and H. L. Levy, 892 St. Nicholas Av.

The Anne Fernbach Co., Inc., Manhattan, fancy specialties for babies and children, $5,000; A. L. and E. Fernbach, I. Zendman, Jr., 862 West 113th St.

Pusiello Luccaro & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, wines and liquors, $100,000; A. Luccaro, G. and R. Pusiello, 110 President St., Brooklyn.

The Reliance Brake Co., Inc., Buffalo, brake appliances, railway supplies, $300,000; F. H. Dukesmith, F. C. Norton, W. F. Schwartz, Buffalo.

Capital Increased: Fentz Publishing, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $22,000; Northern Ins. Co. of New York, Manhattan, $350,000 to $500,000; Converse, Hough & Co., Inc., Rochester, $50,000 to $70,000; Corwin Chemical, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to

Important changes in the Income Tax Law as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Suggested Revision of

The Income Tax

We have prepared a chart dealing with incomes ranging from $3,000 to $3,000,000 showing suggested rates and amounts in comparison with those now in force and those originally levied.

A copy of this suggested schedule sent upon request for Chart AG-115.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity Holds Up and Advance Carries to New Levels —Steel Off.

With enthusiasm dampened somewhat by the discovery that Germany's submarine blockade is proving much more costly to shipping than was commonly supposed, and by the firmer stand made by the Teuton forces east of Arras, the stock market continued yesterday its upward movement on a slightly larger volume of business than it had enjoyed on the day previous. Traders found time yesterday to bring up some of the laggards, and the most prominent gains were scored by the specialties which were overlooked Wednesday in the excitement over steel and copper shares. The turnover in Steel was very large without materially affecting the gain made on the declaration of an unexpectedly large extra dividend. Despite heavy realizing sales and the creation of a new short interest in the issue, the shares moved to a new high for this movement of 117¾ and closed at 116¼, with a net decline of ⅝. Several of the railroad issues were in better demand, although there was no news to indicate that the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the rate increase applications should be granted.

Peace rumors no longer cause much selling of the industrials. The Street was much interested yesterday afternoon in a report from Amsterdam that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg would submit peace terms in about a month which would be designed to satisfy the Allies and the United States. Entirely aside from the fact that no one believes that the Germans are yet ready to make the concessions which Great Britain, as spokesman for the Allies, and the United States must certainly obtain, traders have begun to feel that peace is not a development to be feared for its effect on business in this country.

In banking circles the semi-official statement that Secretary McAdoo is considering a loan of $200,000,000 to be made to Italy in the next ten days was not particularly welcome. The banks all received in full their amounts of the 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness applied for, and unless many institutions which did not subscribe for the $200,000,000 issue come forward for the next offering it will put something of a strain on the larger banks to take another $200,000,000 so soon after the offering paid for on Wednesday.

The buying of Steel was said by floor traders yesterday to have been very good. It is evident that at least an important part of the public is again buying some of the better dividend-paying stocks on the expectation that the huge needs of the Allies and this Government cannot be supplied without further stimulation of domestic business. Judge Gary said yesterday that the estimated total requirements of this Government for steel in the current year will not take more than 3 per cent. of the country's mill capacity.

LONDON TRADING CHEERFUL.

American Securities Affected by Rise in Wall Street.

LONDON, April 26.—Budget uncertainties continued to check gilt-edged securities and rubber shares on the Stock Exchange today, but a fair business was transacted in the war loan with the dividend deducted. Colonial and Scandinavian bonds and Mexican rails were good, Argentine rails recovered, and oil stocks were steady. Otherwise business was slack, with the tone cheerful. American securities were affected by the rise in Wall Street, which necessitated higher Treasury bids for the big shares, but low-priced issues only responded to the rise fractionally.

Treasury bill payments increased the demand for money. Discount rates were dull pending the publication of the rates at which intermediate Treasury bills will be issued.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL (ALL INDUSTRIALS).

Sixty days	@4½	Sixty days	4¼@4¾
Ninety days	4¼@4½	Ninety days	4½
Four months	4¼@	Four months	4½@5
Five months	4¼@4½	Five months	4½@5
Six months	4¼@4½	Six months	4½@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 3 @3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¼@4½
4 to 6 months	4½@4¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	....
Cables	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼	....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Cable.	Close—
$4.8065 London	4.7555	4.76⅞	
5.1825 Paris	5.71¼	5.70¼	
China—			
Hongkong	57.00	57.10	
Peking	90.25	90.37½	
Shanghai	84.25	84.37½	
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05	
$2.44 India—			
Bombay	32.25	32.37½	
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½	
5.1826 Italy	6.91¾	6.90¾	
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75	50.87½	
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	51.12½	51.25	
40.10 Holland	40.87½	41.00	
51.85 Russia	28.25	28.35	
20.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	28.35	28.50	
Stockholm	30.00	30.20	
Christiania	29.45	29.60	
19.205 Spain	21.75	21.85	
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½	
32.42 Rio	23.75	23.87½	
5.1826 Switzerland	5.14	5.13	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $1,070,394,416; balance, $49,212,386; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $490,170; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $20,658,619.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.0623@4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 5-16d, unchanged; in New York, 73½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$17,290,536	$174,983,099
Ord. internal rev	34,166,249	336,000,748
Income tax	12,668,439	44,704,170
Miscellaneous	6,295,636	56,385,858
Total receipts	$70,420,861	$612,673,377
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	2,770,424	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		166,605,728
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	42,214,664	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		105,304,486
Expenditures	67,650,436	779,279,105

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£66,000
Circulation increased	115,000
Bullion increased	182,924
Other securities decreased	9,007,000
Other deposits decreased	7,289,000
Public deposits decreased	2,318,000
Notes reserve increased	22,000
Government securities decreased	102,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.90 per cent.; last week it was 19.74 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	986,837	716,683	955,042
Year to date	61,579,851	54,695,062	37,406,783

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16½	17½	300	Advance Rumely	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
7¾	7¾	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
6½	7	100	Alaska Juneau	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
26	26¼	2,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¾	26¾	25¾	26½	+1
84¾	84⅞	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
90	91	600	Am. Agri. Chemical	91	91	90⅞	91	+2
100½	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
93¼	93⅝	4,700	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	94½	93¼	93⅝	..
165	190	100	Am. Br. S. & F. pf	180	180	180	180	+4
165	190	45	A. B.S.&F. odd lots	165	180	165	180	..
45⅞	46¼	4,900	American Can	45⅞	46⅝	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
103	106	100	American Can pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
67	67½	2,600	Amer. Car & Fdry	67	68	67	67¼	+ ⅛
40¼	41½	100	Amer. Cotton Oil	40	40	40	40	..
13½	13⅝	800	Amer. Hide & L	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	..
62½	62⅝	900	Amer. H. & L. pf	61⅞	63	61⅞	62½	+ ⅛
25½	26	100	Amer. Ice Secur	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	21¼	4,300	Amer. Linseed	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+1
57	57¼	2,510	Amer. Linseed pf	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	..
68⅜	69¼	2,300	Amer. Locomotive	69	69⅜	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	12½	1,300	Amer. Locomotive pf	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
62	62⅜	2,300	Amer. Malting	62¼	62¼	62	62	..
101	101¼	11,300	Amer. Malting pf	101⅛	102¼	100⅝	101⅛	— ⅛
112½	113⅜	100	Amer. Smelt. & R	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅛
93⅝	93⅞	300	Amer. S. & R. pf	93½	93¾	93	93⅜	..
93½	94¼	400	Am. Sm. Sec. pf A	94½	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅝
59½	59⅝	600	Am. Sm. Sec. pf B.t.	60	60⅜	59½	59½	— ½
112	112½	700	Amer. Sugar Refin	112	112⅞	112	112⅞	+ ⅛
58	66	60	Amer. Tel & Cable	61	61½	61	61½	..
123½	124	200	Amer. Tel. & Tel	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	— ⅛
188	192	100	Amer. Tobacco	190⅛	190⅛	190⅛	190⅛	— 4⅛
101½	103	100	Amer. Tob. pf new	103	103	103	103	+3
49⅝	50¼	1,700	Amer. Woolen	50	50⅞	50	50	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	1,600	Amer. Zinc L. & S	31½	32½	31½	32¼	+1⅜
65	68¼	600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	65¼	66	65¼	66	..
79⅞	80	31,800	Anaconda Copper	79¼	81	79½	79⅞	+1
62¼	64½	400	Associated Oil	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	—1
103	103¼	3,400	At., Top. & S. Fe	103	103⅝	103	103	+ ⅛
97⅞	98	400	A., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
98⅝	98¾	7,400	At. Gulf & W. Ind	98⅜	100½	96¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅝	4,200	Baldwin Loco.	53⅝	56⅜	53½	55⅜	+ ¾
..	100⅛	100	Bald. Loco. pf	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅛	..
76½	77	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	77⅛	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
70	71	800	Balt. & Ohio pf	70	70	70	70	..
..	..	13	Bank of Commerce	177½	177½	177⅜	177½	..
110	112	600	Barrett Co	111	112	111	111	..
1⅛	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
133	135	300	Bethlehem Steel	134½	135	133	135	..
124⅜	125½	55,800	Beth. St. Cl. B. ctfs	124⅜	127	124	125	+ ⅝
65	65⅝	500	Brooklyn R. T.	65	65½	65	65½	+ ½
120½	122	100	Burns Brothers	121¾	121½	121½	121⅝	+ ⅛
43	43¼	1,700	Butte & Superior	43⅞	44¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
19¼	19⅜	1,300	Cal. Petroleum	19½	20	19¼	19½	+1
79½	80	200	Calumet & Arizona	79	80	79	80	+3½
161	162	1,900	Canadian Pacific	161¾	162¾	161	161	— ⅝
86⅜	87	28,400	Cen. Leather Co	86⅞	89⅝	86⅜	86⅜	..
35	35⅝	500	Cerro de Pas Co	35½	38	37	37	+1
96	98	700	Chandler Motor	98	98	97	97	+1½
61	61¼	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	61¾	60½	61	+ ¼
7	8⅜	100	C. & E. Ill. pf t. rts.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅞	700	Chi. Gt. W. pf	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+1⅛
82½	83	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82¼	83½	82¼	82⅝	..
117½	118	200	C., M. & St. P. pf	118	118	118	118	+ ½
114	114¼	1,600	Chi. & N'western	114⅝	114⅝	114	114½	+ ½
46	46⅜	800	C.,R.I.&P.c.of d2dpf	46½	47	46½	46½	+ ½
36	36½	800	C., R. I. P. w. i	36	36⅝	36	36½	+1⅜
80½	81⅛	400	C.,R.I.&P.7p.c.pfw.i	81	81½	81	81½	+1
68¼	69	1,300	C.,R.I.&P.6p.c.pfw.i	68¼	68¾	68	68	— ½
22⅞	23	3,000	Chile Copper	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
54½	55	10,200	Chino Copper	54⅝	55⅝	54	54½	..
49¼	49¾	2,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¼	50	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	900	Columbia G. & Elec	44¼	44½	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
112¾	113½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	112	113¼	112	113¼	+ ½
24⅝	24¾	11,500	Corn Prod. 1st fin	24⅜	24¾	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
99½	99½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	19,100	Crucible Steel	63⅜	64⅝	62⅝	62⅞	— ⅝
46½	46¾	4,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	47⅛	47⅛	46½	46½	— ⅛
91¼	91⅝	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅜	+ ¼
123½	124	500	Delaware & Hudson	123	126	123	126	+3
34	34½	400	Denver & Rio G. pf	33½	34¼	33½	34¼	+1¼
126	128	10	Detroit Edison	128	128	128	128	..
14½	14⅝	2,500	Distillers Secur	14⅞	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
15⅜	16⅞	200	Dome Mines	16⅛	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
77	77½	200	Driggs-Seabury	79	79	77	77	+ ½
61	62¼	100	Elec. Storage Bat	61	61	61	61	—1
27⅜	27⅞	9,500	Erie	27⅛	28⅛	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
41⅝	42	1,600	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	42⅛	40⅝	41⅝	+1⅝
33¼	34	100	Erie 2d pf	33	33	33	33	+1
12	16	100	Federal Min. & Sm	14	14	14	14	+2⅜
38	41	200	Federal M. & S. pf	39	39	39	39	+ ⅞
32⅞	33	400	Gaston, W. & Wig	32	33	32	33	+2½
220	240	100	General Chemical	223	223	223	223	—3
107¼	107½	12,800	General Motors t c	106	110	105½	107½	+1
50¾	50¾	1,800	Goodrich, (B.F.)Co	51½	52	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
50	50¾	300	Granby Con	50	51	50	50	..
110¼	110¾	1,900	Great Northern pf	110	110½	110	110¾	+ ½
32⅜	32½	6,800	Gt. N. cfs. for o p	32⅜	33¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
41½	42⅜	300	Greene-Can. Cop	42	42	42	42	+1½
124	126¼	700	Gulf States Steel	127	127	126	126	—1
62	70	100	Hartman Corp	64	64	64	64	—1
103¼	104	300	Illinois Central	103¼	104	103¼	104	+ ⅞
56	56¼	16,500	Inspiration Copper	56⅜	58⅛	56	56	— ⅛
10½	10⅝	3,400	Int. Consolidated	10	10½	9⅜	10¼	..
56⅜	57¼	2,900	Int. Cement	57⅛	57½	56½	57	+ ⅛
20½	21	500	Int. Agricultural	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
52½	53	1,500	Int. Agricultural pf	50	52⅞	50	52½	+1½
113½	115	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+1½
113⅜	114⅞	300	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅞
27¼	27½	19,600	Int. Mer. Marine	26½	28¼	26½	27⅜	+ ⅛
80	80½	49,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	78½	81⅜	77½	80½	+1⅝
41⅜	42	4,000	Int. Nickel	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	..
40	40¼	1,400	Int. Paper	39½	40¼	39½	40	..
47	50	300	Jewel Tea	49	51⅞	49	50	..
22½	22⅞	200	Kan. City Southern	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
55	57	600	Kelly Springf. Tire	55	55	50½	50½	—1⅝
45⅛	45⅝	15,300	Kennecott Copper	45	46	45	45½	+ ½
85½	85⅝	4,300	Lackawanna Steel	86	86⅝	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
65⅜	66	3,200	Lehigh Valley	66	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
20	21½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21	21	21	21	..
131	132	200	Louis. & Nash	131¼	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	+ ⅜
49¼	50	2,100	Maxwell Motors	49¼	50⅞	49¼	49⅝	+1⅛
65	69	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+1½
30¼	31¼	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	30½	31½	30½	31	+1
59¾	60	100	May Dept. Stores	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
88¼	88¾	6,650	Mexican Petroleum	88¼	89⅜	88	88¼	— ⅛
42½	42⅝	4,600	Miami Copper	42⅛	42⅝	42½	42½	+ ½
115	126	10	Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	..
58½	58⅝	5,700	Midvale Steel	58¼	59¼	57⅜	58⅞	+ ⅞
20	20½	700	Minn. & St. L. new	19	20	19	20	+1
108	110	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	109	108	109	+2
9	9½	300	Mo. Pacific t r	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	..
28½	29	400	Mo. Pacific w i	28½	29	28½	29	+ ½
59	59	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	59	59	59	59	+ ½
99	100	100	Montana Power	99	100	99	100	+2
110¾	111	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
33	33	700	Nat. En. & St. x d	33	33	33	33	+ ¼
55¼	57	800	National Lead	55¼	57	55¼	56⅞	+2
23	23⅜	4,500	Nevada Con. Cop	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅞
16	18	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	16	16	16	16	—1
94⅛	95	4,100	N. Y. Central	94⅛	95⅞	94	94⅝	+ ⅝
41¼	41⅜	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
120½	120½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	120	130⅜	120	129⅜	+13⅜
103½	104	2,000	Northern Pacific	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
134½	135	7,400	Ohio Cities Gas	137	137	134½	134½	—2⅜
..	..	100	Ontario Mining	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
..	..	90	Do., odd lot	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
91	92	800	Owens Bottle Mach	93	93	91⅝	91⅝	—1⅜
21⅜	22½	900	Pacific Mail	21⅝	22	21½	22	..
53	53⅛	4,100	Penn. R.	53¼	53¼	53	53	..
83	84	650	People's Gas, Chi	84½	84⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅝
22½	24	300	Père Marquette w i	23	23	23	23	..
65	69½	120	Père Marq. pf. w i	65	65	65	65	—3
35	35½	900	Philadelphia Co	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
46⅞	47	17,200	Pittsburgh Coal cfs.	44	47	44	47	+4
115	116	800	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	114½	115	114½	115	+ ½
23⅞	26	12,700	Pitts. & West Va	24⅞	28⅜	24⅜	26⅜	+ ⅝
65	65⅝	2,090	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63	66½	62¼	64⅝	+1⅝
75½	76	900	Pressed Steel Car	74⅝	76½	74⅜	75⅝	+1⅝
122	127½	200	Public Service N. J.	122	123	122	123	+2
49⅞	50	700	Railway Steel Sp	49⅞	50	46½	50	+ ¼
96	97	20	Railway Steel S. pf	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	..
29⅝	29⅝	13,650	Ray Con. Copper	30	30⅛	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
96¼	96⅝	29,700	Reading	96⅝	97½	96¼	96¼	+1
81½	81½	17,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	81⅝	88¼	80⅞	81¼	..
61⅜	63	700	Royal Dutch t r	63	63⅛	63	63⅜	+1⅛
18⅝	19	1,000	St. Louis & San F	19	19¼	19	19	..
33	35½	100	St. L. & S. F. pf	34	34	34	34	— ¼
30½	30½	100	St. Louis Southw	30	30	30	30	..
49½	52	400	St. Louis Southw pf	49	51	49	51	—1
31¾	32	100	Seab. Air Line pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
176½	179⅝	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	178	176	177½	+3½
25	25¼	400	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	1,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	+ ⅛
48	48⅝	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
94⅛	95	2,500	Southern Pacific	94½	95¼	94½	94⅞	+ ⅝
28⅝	28⅝	11,500	Southern Railway	28½	28⅞	28¼	28¼	..
59	59	100	Southern Ry. pf	59	59	59	59	..
87	89⅝	12,400	Studebaker Co	87	89⅝	86½	87⅜	+ ⅞
106¼	107	200	Studebaker Co. pf	106	107	106	107	+3
17⅜	17¼	2,500	Tenn. C. & C	16⅞	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅞
208	208¾	2,700	Texas Co	209½	211	208	208	—1⅝
30¼	30⅝	800	Third Avenue	30½	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
52½	53	3,000	Tobacco Products	53	53⅝	52¼	53	+ ⅛
42⅝	42⅞	400	Transue & Wms	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+1⅝
90	92	200	Union B. & P. new	90	90	90	90	—1
137⅜	138	12,700	Union Pacific	137⅞	139⅜	137⅜	137⅞	+ ⅛
79½	80	400	Union Pacific pf	79⅝	80	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
43	44	100	United Alloy Steel	44	44	44	44	+1
100⅜	101¼	900	United Cigar Stores	101	101⅝	101	101	..
135	136	1,800	United Fruit	135	136½	134½	136	+1
9	10	900	United Rys. Invest	8½	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
19¼	20	300	U. S. C. P. & F. pf	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
110⅝	110⅞	35,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	111	112⅞	110⅝	110⅝	—1¼
57⅜	58¼	700	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
106⅝	108	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108⅜	108⅝	106⅛	106⅝	— ⅛
56	56¼	1,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56	56⅞	55⅜	55⅞	+ ⅜
116⅛	116¾	252,000	U. S. Steel	116½	117⅝	115⅝	116½	+ ⅞
118	118¼	800	U. S. Steel pf	118½	118⅝	118½	118½	—1⅛
114½	114¾	27,400	Utah Copper	114¼	115⅝	114	114¼	+ ⅜
20	20⅜	100	Utah Securities	21	21	21	21	+ ⅜
42½	42⅝	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¼	42⅞	42½	42½	+ ½
69	71	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	69	70	69	70	+2½
11⅜	12½	900	Wabash	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
49¼	49¾	2,400	Wabash pf. A	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+1
25¼	25¾	1,200	Wabash pf. B	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
21⅜	21⅝	800	Western Maryland	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ½
12¼	13	241	Western Pacific	12¾	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
95⅞	96¾	500	Western Union Tel	96¼	96⅝	95⅞	96⅛	— ⅛
49½	50	4,100	Westingh. E. & M	49½	50⅜	49½	50	+ ½
16⅝	17	2,200	Wheeling & L. E	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
36½	37¼	888	Wheel. & L. E. pf	36½	37	36½	36⅞	+ ½
47	47¼	200	White Motors	47

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New York, New Haven & Hartford
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ADVANCE IN COTTON

Prices Fluctuate, but Close Is Very Steady at Net Rise of 8 to 13 Points.

The cotton market yesterday opened steady at an advance of 6 to 10 points on overnight covering orders and in sympathy with a sharp advance in Liverpool. Prices, however, turned easier soon ofter the opening, with net losses of 11 to 12 points. Following the decline, the market steadied, on covering and trade buying of new crop deliveries, and there was quite a sharp rally during the afternoon session, the closing being very steady, at a net advance of 8 to 13 points for the day.

Reports of freer spot offerings and favorable crop progress seemed to be responsible for the early selling movement, although no aggressive pressure was in evidence. The recovery was stimulated by a more optimistic view of peace prospects. July contracts sold up from 19.47 to 19.70, closing at 19.66.

There were reports that Southern holders were offering cotton more freely to New England spinners than for some time past, and there was considerable selling here for New Orleans account.

No further change was reported in marine war risks, but it was supposed that the tonnage destroyed during the previous week had been reflected in the advance in rates last Monday. Possibly the figures showing submarine activities were offset to some extent as a factor around the ring by reports that some of the seized German vessels would be ready for service within a little more than a week. There was also talk that considerable coastwise tonnage might be diverted to the transatlantic trade within the next thirty days.

A report issued by a local firm estimated a decrease in cotton acreage, on the average of 1 per cent., but the figures did not seem to create any fresh sentiment.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
May	19.88	19.90	19.68	19.87 bid	19.79
June	....	....	....	19.76 bid	19.68
July	19.66	19.70	19.47	19.66@19.68	19.58
Aug.	19.49	19.49	19.49	19.50@19.53	19.42
Sept.	18.79	18.79	18.79	18.79 bid	18.66
Oct.	18.59	18.65	18.39	18.62@18.63	18.51
Nov.	....	....	....	18.03 bid	18.32
Dec.	18.67	18.71	18.48	18.70@18.71	18.58
Jan.	18.60	18.72	18.58	18.74@18.73	18.61
Mar.	....	....	....	18.87 bid	18.73

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 20.15c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.40c; New Orleans, 19.19c; Augusta, 19.69c; Memphis, 19.75c; Houston, 19.15c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000. Imports, 7,000; American, none. Mid-upland, 12.73d. Futures opened steady, 7 to 8 points higher; closed steady, 11 to 15 points higher; April, 12.39d; May-June, 12.30d; July-August, 12.20d; October-November, 11.70d; January-February, 11.57d; March-April, 11.53d.

Manchester: Yarns, steadier; cloths, fair business doing.

Cotton statistics follow:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts.....	9,325	7,302	19,316
Exports	8,079	5,350	40,343
Port stocks.....	1,067,094	1,107,948	1,281,453
Interior receipts...	6,870	8,811	5,515
Interior shipments.	12,889	11,700	11,354
New York arrivals	3,247	.....	.....
New York stock...	54,443	57,628	173,675

Yesterday's exports were 8,079 bales, making 4,507,612 bales so far this season.

Insurance Company Changes Hands.

Control of the Newark Fire Insurance Company has been acquired by the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool. The largest shareholders of the company were the Fidelity Trust Company, J. S. Rippel, Joseph M. Riker, Winton C. Garrison, Franklin Conklin, Uzal H. McCarter, George F. Reeve, Joseph M. Byrne, and Joseph Ward, Jr., all of Newark. They have already sold their stock to the Royal.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

		Increase.
Third week April.....	$765,900	$131,300
July 1 to April 21.....	32,479,300	6,.64,500
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
Third week April.....	996,134	82,113
Jan. 1-April 21.....	15,225,218	340,057
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
Third week April.....	187,480	31,100
July 1-April 21.....	7,015,923	888,851
GRAND TRUNK—		
Third week April.....	1,085,031	25,370
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM, East and West—		Lines
Third week April.....	2,080,655	190,522
From July 1.....	83,506,049	9,443,358
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.—		
Third week April.....	252,185	*320
From July 1.....	10,052,494	626,188
*Decrease.		
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY CO.—		
Third week April.....	45,768	233
From July 1.....	2,294,750	293,041
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
Third week April.....	405,300	62,174
Jan. 1-Apr. 21.....	6,363,351	635,150
BALTIMORE & OHIO—		

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mar. gross ...	$9,692,736	$9,299,711	$7,892,832
Net	1,468,807	2,187,544	2,023,743
3 mos. gross..	28,130,774	26,939,175	20,808,152
Net	5,959,115	6,173,159	6,007,537

The large increase in operating expenses and consequent decrease in net is due mostly to the adjustment of the wages of trainmen to meet the eight-hour day and the back pay due them under this law from Jan. 1, 1917.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

Mar. gross....	1,143,108	990,120	722,926
Net aft. tax..	183,717	294,518	187,586
Sur. aft. chg..	120,022	170,837	32,012
3 mos. gross..	3,048,567	2,944,722	2,052,189
Net aft. tax..	490,490	742,254	436,103
Sur. aft. chg.	300,570	529,937	73,795

WABASH—

March gross ..	5,378,144	3,085,110	2,364,283
Net	1,043,701	1,026,163	418,226
3 mos. gross..	9,000,317	8,778,589	6,781,690
Net	2,341,771	2,678,418	1,081,878

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY subsidiaries for March—Pacific Power and Light:

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	117,453	106,081	*9,352
Net after taxes	36,804	46,242	*10,562
Sur. aft. chgs..	20,329	13,046	*7,274
12 mos. gross..	1,466,204	1,449,469	*46,735
Net after taxes	725,360	736,183	10,823
Sur. aft. chgs..	318,744	548,595	29,849
Bal. aft.pf.divs.	148,744	173,593	29,849
Portland Gas and Coke:			
Gross	104,875	102,001	*2,784
Net after taxes	46,702	47,367	665
Sur. aft. chgs..	19,082	20,702	1,620
12 mos. gross..	1,269,581	1,257,873	*11,708
Net after taxes	664,350	614,530	9,820
Sur. aft. chgs..	279,574	303,445	23,871
Bal. aft.pf.divs.	139,574	163,445	23,871
Kansas Gas and Electric:			
Gross	193,736	142,900	*23,836
Net after taxes	37,940	54,406	16,466
" chgs..	17,183	36,252	19,069
" gross..	1,655,058	1,398,963	*256,095
Net after taxes	562,813	340,457	*22,356
Sur. aft. chgs..	317,884	159,577	1,693
Bal. aft.pf.divs.	204,884	217,077	12,193

*Increase.

CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER OF BALTIMORE—

	917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross..	740,407	645,285	95,122
Net aft. taxes..	337,697	310,575	27,122
Sur. aft. chgs.	184,451	184,129	10,322
Bal. aft. divs..	80,316	85,975	2,341
9 mos.' gross..	6,337,316	5,585,824	751,992
Net aft. taxes.	3,011,340	2,730,964	280,385
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,811,065	1,622,944	288,121
Bal. aft. div..	854,390	697,093	157,497

MONTANA POWER CO.—

3 mos.' gross..	1,876,016	1,426,819	449,697
Net aft. taxes..	1,416,712	1,082,204	333,908
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,073,763	747,576	326,186

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CORPORATION— Changes from

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	530,618		33.58%
Net	201,583		*1.15%
Surplus after charges..	79,274		*7.42%
Bal. after pf dividends..	49,274		*11.44%
Three months' gross....	1,519,926		34.10%
Net	595,214		1.12%
Surplus after charges..	220,167		4.22%
Bal. after pf dividends..	130,167		*14.65%
Twelve months' gross..	5,585,472		31.10%
Net	2,516,344		36.69%
Surplus after charges..	1,084,991		64.56%
Bal. after pf dividends..	734,991		....

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross.....	309,501	282,139	16,982
Net aft. taxes.	235,682	193,163	42,519
Total income..	247,771	245,118	2,038
Sur. aft. chgs.	162,847	159,424	3,423
3 mos. gross...	1,225,772	1,214,906	11,564
Net aft. taxes.	715,978	647,500	68,478
Total income..	733,005	707,551	25,844
Sur. aft. chgs.	478,457	450,921	27,566

Miscellaneous.

Federal Mining and Smelting Company for the month of March net earnings $181,606 after all deductions, including depreciation.

FAVORS NEW HAVEN'S ISSUE.

Committee Reports Bill Authorizing New Preferred Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26.—The Railroads Committee of the Senate this afternoon reported the bill which President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and other Directors and officials of the New Haven Railroad said at a hearing yesterday afternoon was necessary to save the company from a receivership. The measure authorized the railroad to issue $50,000,000 in preferred stock.

The issue, which must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders and be indorsed by the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, is to meet $45,000,000 floating indebtedness due on April 15, 1918. The number of preferred shares is 500,000, which may be retired or exchanged for common stock. The bill will probably pass the Senate next week and the House in the following week.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Periodicity.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Amer. Brass	1½	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Do	1	Ex	May 15	Apr. 30
Col. Fuel & Ir. pf.	2	Q	May 20	May 7
Columbian Mfg.....	5	SA	May 1	Apr. 23
Do	10	Ex	May 1	Apr. 23
Consolidated Gas..	1¾	Q	June 15	May 10
Gt. West. Sugar.	$10	Accum.		
Greene-Cananea ..	$2	Q	May 28	May 11
Harmony Mills	2	—	May 1	Apr. 26
Do pf	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Indian Ref. pf....	5¼	Accum.	May 26	May 10
Leh. Coal & Nav..	2	Q	May 31	Apr. 30
Liggett & Myers..	3	Q	June 1	May 15
Mitchell Motor	1¼	Q	May 24	May 19
New England Mfg.	25.6	—	May 10	Apr. 26
Otis Co.	5	SA	May 1	Apr. 23
Do	10	Ex	May 1	Apr. 25
Pure Oil	6	Q	June 1	May 15
Do	4	Ex	June 1	May 15
White (J.G.) Co.pf.	1¼	Q	June 1	May 15
White (J.G.) En.pf.	1¾	—	June 1	May 15
White(J.G.)Man.pf.	1¾	—	June 1	May 15

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio....	1917-'27	4 @4¼	4.70	4.55
Buf. Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Cen. Southern....	1917-'26	4½@6	6.50	5.50
Can. Pacific.....	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio.....	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.65
Chicago & N. W..	1917-'28	4½	4.50	4.30
Chic., R. I. & P..	1917-'27	4½@6	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.75	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.12	4.75
Cuba Railroad....	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.62	4.38
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Long Island.....	1917-'24	4½	5.25	4.75
Illinois Central..	1917-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash...	1917-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.62	4.45
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific.....	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Norf. & Western.	1917-'24	4½	4.55	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. Frgt..	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.30
St. Louis S. W....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L....	1917-'26	5	5.03	4.75
Southern Pacific..	1917-'26	4½	4.75	4.50
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.65

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked
Tin, spot	58.00	59.00	57.50	58.50
Lead	9.50	....	9.37½	....
Spelter	9.12½	....	9.00	....
Antimony	33.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$113.00	....	$113.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	41.00	42.00	41.00	42.00

*Nominal

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28@28½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 27@27½c, second quarter; 24@25c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	227	15	0	225	15	0
Tin, futures	228	5	0	226	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The action of the wheat market was again sensational. Early in the day prices mounted to new high records, the May position in Chicago selling at $2.60, while July sold at $2.25¾ and September at $1.96¾. On the advance there was the heaviest selling experienced in some time and under pressure of liquidation prices broke 7¼ to 9½c from the top and at the close ranged from 3½c net higher to 2½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.95, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.82 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.80, free on board, New York, opening of navigation. Rye—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.10, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$2.60	$2.52½	$2.54¼	$2.50¾	$1.13¾
July	2.25¾	2.10	2.10	2.15½	1.14⅛
September.	1.96¾	1.87¼	1.87¼	1.89¼	1.14

CORN.

Prices in the corn market advanced to new high records at the start, but subsequently collapsed and at the close were 1¼ to 2½c net lower. There was very heavy liquidation on the early advance and the market was influenced by reports of larger country offers, peace rumors and claims that a cargo of about 240,000 bushels of Argentine corn had been sold in the local market at about 8 cents under domestic prices. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.60, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.52¼	1.45	1.46	1.48¼	76⅝
July	1.46¾	1.41¼	1.41¾	1.43¾	76⅞
Sept.	1.38½	1.34	1.34¼	1.35½	76⅛

OATS.

The oats market followed corn, and after a sharp early advance, which carried prices to new records, there was a quick reaction, and at the close of the day values ranged from ½c higher to ¾c net lower. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 70½@70c; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79@79½c; No. 4 white, 78@78½c; fancy clipped white, 80@83c; ordinary clipped white, 79@80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	72¼	68¾	69¼	69¼	44⅛
July	68½	65	65¾	66	45
September ...	58¾	55¾	56¼	56¼	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and prices were firmer on a fair class of buying and absence of selling pressure. Hogs were higher and the cash demand was of fair proportions. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000; estimated for Friday, 16,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	21.55	21.35	21.45	21.35	12.50
July	21.75	21.50	21.70	21.42	12.50
Ribs—					
May	20.35	20.05	20.22	20.00	12.65
July	20.60	20.30	20.45	20.23	12.67
Pork—					
May	38.05	37.65	37.75	37.25	23.50
July	38.35	37.72	37.85	37.52	23.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records were established in the market for cottonseed oil, with the July, August, and September positions all selling above the 16c mark. When grain reacted in the afternoon, there was considerable selling, which resulted in a partial reaction, and at the close values ranged from 10 points higher to 1 point net lower. Total sales were 52,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	15.70	15.50
April	....	....	16.70	15.50
May	15.93	15.75	15.80@15.82	15.71
June	15.93	15.95	15.85@15.86	15.79
July	16.05	15.89	15.88@15.89	15.81
August	15.05	15.91	15.93@15.89	15.81
September	16.04	15.88	15.87@15.88	15.80
October	15.61	15.50	15.50@15.52	15.40
November	14.97	14.90	14.85@14.88	14.81

SUGAR.

After opening steady at an advance of 1 to 3 points, sugar future contracts eased off under general liquidation. Free offerings in the spot department, with a lack of demand there, caused a sharp decline at the close, final prices showing net losses of 7 to 11 points, with the day's business, however, of only moderate volume, sales amounting to 7,250 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	8.12	8.08	8.09@8.10	8.05
May	8.22	8.18	8.20@8.21	8.15
June	....	....	8.37@8.39	8.48
July	8.55	8.45	8.45@8.46	8.53
August	....	....	8.48@8.50	8.56
September	8.62	8.52	8.53@8.55	8.60
October	....	....	8.44@8.46	8.51
November	8.35	8.35	8.34@8.36	8.42
December	8.17	8.07	8.06@8.07	8.13
January	....	....	4.78@4.80	4.85
February	....	....	4.68@4.71	4.75

The market for refined sugar was unchanged, with few refiners taking any new business until they get cleared up on old orders. Prices were unchanged. Under more liberal offerings from Cuba the local market for raw sugar was easier and prices at the close showed declines of 4@5c from the previous night. Local refiners bought about 15,000 bags of Cubas, prompt shipment, at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.14 for centrifugal; 21,000 bags of Cubas, loading and prompt clearance, at 5.4c, cost and freight, equal to 6.21 for centrifugal, and about 8,000 bags Cubas, April shipment, was sold to Philadelphia at 5½c, cost and freight, (or New York, 5.4c.) Operators purchased about 10,000 bags of Cubas for second half May shipment at 5.4c, cost and freight. The market closed steady at 5.4c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.21 for centrifugal and 5.33 for molasses.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was irregular yesterday. May notices, estimated at about 20,000 bags, were rather fewer than expected, and prices advanced pretty sharply during the early trading. Renewed liquidation was encountered, however, and the improvement was practically lost, with the market closing net unchanged to 2 points higher. Sales, including further exchanges, were in the neighborhood of 101,000 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	7.85@7.86	7.85
May	7.96	7.86	7.85@7.86	7.85
June	....	....	7.96@7.96	7.95
July	8.13	8.05	8.03@8.04	8.05
August	....	....	8.12@8.13	8.12
September	8.26	8.20	8.19@8.20	8.19
October	....	....	8.25@8.26	8.25
November	....	....	6.32@6.33	8.31
December	8.48	8.39	8.39@8.40	8.38
January	8.50	8.49	8.46@8.48	8.45
February	....	....	8.57@8.64	8.51
March	8.67	8.58	8.58@8.59	8.57

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 5,600 packages. With no buying support the market made further sharp decline, and at the reduced figures trade is still sluggish and there is a weak unsettled feeling. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 40@40½c; extras, (92 score), 39@39½c; first, (88 to 91 score), 37½@38½c; seconds, (86 to 87 score), 36@37c; thirds, 35@35½c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 38½@39½c; seconds, 37@38c; Creamery, held, extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 36@37c; thirds, 34½@35½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 39c; good to prime, 37@38½c; common to fair, 33@36c; Renovated, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 34@35c; lower grades, 31@33c; Ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 30c; lower grades, 29@29½c; Packing Stock, current make, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 29@29½c; lower grades, 28@28½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 29,458 cases. There was little further change. General trade was dull. Regular consumptive requirements have suffered from the high prices ruling and the distributing trade is relatively small. A good deal of the storage packed stock arriving is going direct to the warehouses because of its high cost rather than sell at prices that local buyers will pay. On the early sales 34@35c were the ruling prices for good to fine qualities of storage packings, but a good many of the best marks were not obtainable in this range. Current packed ungraded eggs sold chiefly at 32@33c for fair to average best qualities. A good deal of undergrade Southern stock selling at lower prices. Later in the day the market became stronger under reports of some advance in the West, and prices closed with ½c recovery. Nearby white eggs are extremely dull in current distributing channels, and it is difficult to find buyers for storage above 34½@35c, at which most of the business is reported, some ordinary lots going lower and a few selections of fancy large a little higher. Duck eggs easier. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36c; storage packed firsts, 34½@35c; fresh gathered firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds and lower grades, 30@32c; thirds, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29½@30c; under grades, 28½@29c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 35½@36c; ordinary to good, 34@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@35½c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 34@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, unracked, 33@34c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 39@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@38c; ordinary Southern and far Southern, 32@34c. Goose eggs, 60@75c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alwando.....	.80	.75	Iron Cap.	13½	14
Am. Oil.....	.27	.28	Iron C. pf.	15½	16
Bayole	.80	.90	Jerome V..	2½	2¾
B. St. Gas.	.07	.09	La Rose.....	.50	.55
Bing. Min.	10¾	10¾	Mex. Mots.	.24	.25
Bost. Elev.	.70	.74	Majestic	.04	.05
Bost. & M.	.63	.64	Mol. Tung.	.41	.44
Bost. Aris.	1⅞	2	Nev. Doug.	1⅞	2
Bohemia ..	1¾	1⅞	N. La. & L.	.50	.53
Butte & L.	.22	.25	N. Baltic ..	1¼	1½
Butte & Z.	.58	.60	N. Cornelia	16¾	17
Cal. Corb..	1½	2	N. U. Bing.	.55	.60
Calaveras..	1½	2	Nixon.....	.52	.54
Cham. Cop.	2¾	2¾	Oneco	.50	.70
Chief Con.	1¾	2	Onondaga...	.60	.90
Con. Aris..	2¼	2¾	Ohio Cop...	1½	2
Con. Cop ..	4	4¼	P.Con.Min.	1¾	2
Cortes	.15	.30	Ray Here.	3⅝	3⅞
Crown Res.	.30	.35	Rills.	.08	.09
E. & B. P.	2¼	2¾	S.W.Miami, full paid.	1¼	2
Earl-Eagle.	.24	.26	S.W.Miami, part paid.	2¼	3
Fortuna	.12	.14	Trany.	2¾	3
Gold Lake.	.06	.08	Tonopah Ex.	6⅞	7
Hona Oil...	1⅝	1¾	Tuscan Gold	1½	2
Houghton...	.35	.40	U. S. Zinc.	....	....
Humboldt..	.50	.55	Vulcan	....	....
Iron Blos..	.30	.35			

TO ENFORCE RECEIVERSHIP.

Action in Metropolitan Steamship Case in Face of Appeal.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—Enforcement of a receivership decree made in the Court of Chancery in a proceeding against the eMtropolitan tSeamship Company of New Jersey was granted today by the Court of Errors on an application of Edward M. Colie, a Newark attorney, who was appointed as receiver by the Chancery Court, as the result of a suit brought against the company by Miss Jennie R. Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse.

She charged that certain interests of stockholders, of which she was one, had been jeopardized and other rights usurped by negotiations furthered on behalf of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The Chancery Court found in her favor. An appeal from the suit and the receivership has been taken to the higher court, but the receivership is to be enforced notwithstanding this apepal.

B. & O. PROFITS DECREASE.

Net Earnings Drop Largely, Owing to Adjustment of Wages.

Accompanying a statement of March earnings issued yesterday by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which showed a decrease of $718,000 in net earnings despite an increase of $423,000 in gross was the following statement:

"In the report of earnings and expenses for March the large increase in transportation expense is due mostly to the adjustment of the wages of the trainmen to meet the eight-hour day, and the back pay due them under the law from Jan. 1."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Corn Exchange Bank has had posted in its main office and in all branches large signs announcing its readiness to receive subscriptions to the United States Government bond issue without compensation. Besides the signs the bank has had printed cards, which are being distributed among its depositors.

The New York Agency of the Philippine National Bank announced yesterday the receipt of cable advices from its main office in Manila of the bank's intention to invest $1,000,000 in United States war loan bonds.

Joseph A. Seaborg has been elected an Assistant Treasurer of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas.

Ivan Goldsmith and Martin Oppenshaw have formed the firm of Ivan Goldsmith & Co. to deal in unlisted and inactive securities.

The London Stock Exchange will be closed May 1.

The Harmony Mills have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on common stock, compared with 1 per cent. three months ago. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock.

The City of Cambridge, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $300,000, maturing Oct. 26, 1917, to Eastman, Dillon & Co., New York, at 3.80 per cent.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 150,000 common shares of the American Stores Company, of no par value, and the capital stock of the Horn Silver M

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Coal
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Hanover Insurance
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
200 Standard Shipbuilding
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Batavia Rubber Com. & Pfd.
50 Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd.
50 Dayton Power & Lt. Pfd.
50 Eastern Steel Com.
100 International Salt
25 National Fuel Gas
25 Poole Eng'r & Mach. Vt. T. Ctfs.
50 Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pfd.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
45	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf	83½	82½	82	85
250	Cities Service	289	285	285	288

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27	Interstate Elec. Cor. pf.	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	82	85	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
American Cities	5	12	Miss. River Power.....	9	10
American Cities pf....	38	40	Miss. River Power pf..	34	38
American Gas	118	120	New England Co.....	52	55
Am. Gas. & Electric...	131	138	New Eng. Co. 1st pf..	97½	101
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50	51	New Eng. Co. 2d pf....	65	68
Am. Light & Traction..	328	330	New Eng. Power pf....	106	108
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	112	113	Northern Ohio Electric.	37	39
Am. Power & Light. pf.	80	82	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	77	80
Am. Power & Light pf..	91	..	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities...	35	38	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	68	71	Northern States Power.	97	98
Am. W. W. & E.	10	10¾	Northern States P. pf..	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. part.	30	33	Northern Texas Elec....	53	56
Appalachian Power	5	7	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Appalachian Power pf..	39	40	Ozark Power & Water.	38	42
Carolina Light & Lt....	37	41	Pacific Gas & Electric.	58½	59
Carolina P. & Lt. pf....	97	100	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf..	92½	93
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf..	98	100
Central States Electric.	16	18	Public Service Inv. pf..	80	84
Central States El. pf...	74	76	Puget Sound Traction..	26	30
Cities Service pf.....	88¾	89	Puget Sound Trac. pf..	70	74
Colorado Power	31	33	Republic Ry. & Light..	36½	37¼
Colorado Power pf.....	99	102	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf..	67½	68
Commonwealth P. & L..	55	57	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	89	91	Southern Cal. Edison...	89	107
Columbus Electric pf..	80	83	South. Cal. Edison pf..	106	107
Connecticut Power pf..	93	96	Southwest. P. & L. pf..	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf..	96	99	Stand. Gas & Electric..	12	14
Dayton Power & L. pf..	92	94	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	87	88
Duluth Edison pf.....	80	84	Tampa Electric 12¼		12¾
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	6¼	7½
Eastern Texas El. pf..	85	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	32
Electric B. & S. pf....	99	101	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf...	98	100
El Paso Electric.....	102	..	Toledo Traction.....	53	55
El Paso Electric pf....	98	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.....	93	94
Electric Properties....	64	65	United Gas & Electric.	7	10
Empire Dist. El. pf....	90	94	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf...	72	77
Empire Gas & Fuel....	99	100	Un. Gas & El. 2d pf....	9	12
Federal Light & Trac..	13½	15	United Gas Improve....	89	89¼
Federal Light & T. pf..	50	52	United Light & Rys....	43	44
Galveston-Hous. Elec...	30	35	United L. & Rys. 1st pf.	72	74
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80	West. P. Tr. & W. P...	16	18
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf...	69	73
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power	15	16
Illinois Traction	..	46	Western Power. pf.....	52	54
International Traction..	49	51	Western Penn. pf.....	103	107
International Trac. pf..	90	92	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102
Interstate Elec. Corp...	32	42			

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919..	99½	99½	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s..	74½	76½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	78½	79½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '42	90	93
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	80	84	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s.....	89½	92
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½	Nat. Sec. deb.....	48	53
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s....	97	100	Nat. Sec. income.....	12	14
Central Pub. Light 5s..	96½	98	New.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46.	97	98
Cape Breton Ltd. 5s....			New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97½	100
1st 5s	89	93	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31	83	88
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	99	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90	93	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	95	97
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s,'27	80	84	Nor. Tex. El. 1st 5s....	87	88
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	98	101	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939..	100½	102
Conn. Power 1st 5s....	95	99	O. & C. B.Ry.1st 5s,'28.	95	98
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	96	98½	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s..	86	90
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Puget Sd. Trac. notes..	99	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	97	99	Seattle Elec. con. 5s...	92	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	100½	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s....	97	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	89	92½	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91
Empire Gas & F. 6s....	98¼	99¼	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s....	87½	90	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98½
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s..	90	93	U. S. S., R. & M.6s,'26.	111	113
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	88	90	Utah Securities 6s.....	94	95
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46..	83	85	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	96	98
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100	Western Power 1st 5s..	97½	98
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	96½	99½	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46	97	98½
Ken. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41.	93	96	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924..	97	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s..	80	83
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	92	96			
Mich.-Light 5s, 1946...	97½	99			
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	97	99			
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..	96½	100			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	Con. Coal	106	106	106
1,601	Cos. & Co...	13¼	13	13¼
675	Cos. O. & G.	13¾	13	13¾
1,500	Do pf.....	4¾	4¾	4¾
86	Dav. Chem..	39	37¾	39
6	Fid. & Dep..	130½	130¾	130½

Bonds.

$1,000	B. C. 3½s,'40	90¾	90¾	90¾	
15,500	C. & C. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	
5,000	C.O. & G. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	
$5,000	Ga. & A. 5s.	100	100	100	
3,000	Un. Ry. I. 4s	65½	65½	65½	
11,000	Un.Ry.1st 4s	81	80¾	81	

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Ahmeek	98½	97	97
235	Alaska Gold	7	7	7
195	Allouez.....	64	63	64
520	Am. Zinc....	32½	31¾	31¾
115	Do pf.....	66	66	66
430	Ariz. Com...	12¾	12½	12½
60	Butte & Sup.	62	62	62
325	Cal. & Ariz..	80	79	79¾
16	Cal. & Hecla.	545	540	542
50	Centennial..	19½	19½	19½
895	Copper Range	62¼	60¾	61¾
500	Davis-Daly...	5	4¾	4¾
100	Daly-West....	2	2	2
661	East Butte..	13¼	12¼	12¾
150	Franklin.....	7	7	7
20	Granby.....	80	80	80
20	Greene-Can..	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	Hancock.....	15	14¾	14¾
525	Island Creek.	67½	66	67
145	Isle Royale..	30	30	30
50	Keweenaw....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
265	Lake Copper.	13	12	12¾
10	La Salle.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
305	Mass Con....	13	13	13

Railroads.

18	Bost. & Alb.	168½	168¼	168½	
35	Boston Elev.	72	71½	71½	
5,100	t Me.	37¾	37¾	37¾	
10	C.J.& S.Y.pf.	102½	102½	102½	
100	Fitchb'g pf..	69	68	68	

Miscellaneous.

97	A.Ag.Ch.pf...	101	100	101	
20	Am. Sugar...	113	112¾	113	
20	Do pf.....	118½	118¼	118½	
36	Am.Wool.pf.	98¾	98	98¾	
2	Amoskeag pf.	95	95	95	
1,620	A.,G.& W.I..	100¾	98¾	98¼	
100	Cuban Cem..	15	15	15	
5	Cudahy	125	125	125	
68	Edison.....	193	193	193	
10	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	
385	Mass. Gas...	94	93½	93½	
1	Do pf.....	79	79	79	

Bonds.

$1,000	A.T.& T.5s...	99¼	99¼	99¼	
1,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	80½	80½	80¾	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Do pf.	100	100	100
38	People's Gas	83	83	83
9	Quaker Oats.	310	310	310
15	Do pf.	114½	114	114
598	Sears-Roeb..	179½	176½	179
20	Do pf.	126	126	126
1,085	Stew.-Warn..	78	74	77¼
1,391	Swift & Co..	158¾	157½	157¾
1,998	Union Carb..	202½	200	201
10	Un. Paperbd.	29	29	29
5	Do pf.	75	75	75
820	Wilson	75	74¾	74¾
24	Do pf.	106¼	105	105¾
23	Midwest pf..	75	75	75

Bonds.

$8,000	C.C.Ry.1st 5s	96	96	96	
20,000	C.C.&C.Ry.5s	70	69½	70	
1,000	Chi.Ry.1st 5s	93	93	93	
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100¼	100¾	
$1,000	Com. Ed.1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	
1,000	Peo. G.ref.5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	
5,000	Swift 1st 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
2,000	Wilson 1st 6s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Am. G., N.J.	118¾	118¼	118¼
20	R. & P.	52	52	52
50	Bald. Loco...	55¼	55¼	55¼
215	Elec. Stor...	62	62	62
155	Gen. Asp....	23	23	23
116	Ins. N. A....	26	26	26
1,003	Lake S. Co.	30¼	30	30
116	Leh. Nav....	79¼	79	79
275	Pennsylva'a.	53¾	53¼	53¼

Bonds.

$4,000	Am.G.& E.5s	95	94¼	95	
7,000	E. & P. T.4s	83	82	83	
5,000	L. N.C. 4½s.	100	100	100	
1,000	L. Val. S. 5s.	101	100½	101	
20,000	Penn.C. 4½s.	104	104	104	
$1,000	Reading 4s..	92¼	92¼	92¼	
2,000	Un. Ry. G.4s	70	70	70	
2,000	W.J.&S.8.1st 4s.	95	95	95	

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.			Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¾	100¾	4s	May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾
4½s	June, 1963	103¾	103¾	107	4s	Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	103½	108	107	4s	May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	108½	108	107	3½s	Nov., 1955	99	99¾	99
4½s	May, 1957	103½	108	107	3½s	Nov., 1954	88	89½	88
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	100¼					
4½s	June, 1917	100	..	100					
4½s	May, 1917	100	..	100					
4½s	May, 1960-30	100½	101¼	100½					
4½s	April, 1966	101¾	102	101¾					
4½s	Mar., 1964	101¾	102	101¾					
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102	101¾					
4½s	Sept., 1960	101¾	102	101¾					
4s	May, 1957	99¾	100¼	99¾					
4s	Nov., 1958	99¾	100¼	99¾					
4s	Nov., 1955	99	99¾	99					
4s	Nov., 1956	99	99¾	99					
4s	Nov., 1936	99	99½	99					

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.15	3.80	4.15
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	3.75	4.15
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	3.75	4.15
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	..	4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4½s	1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
3½s	1940-1933	4.20	4.05	4.20
3½s	1930-1939	4.20	4.05	4.20
3½s	1922-1929	4.20	4.05	4.20
3s	1928-1936	4.20	4.05	4.20

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	46	17	16	Penn.-Mex. F. Co..	45	50	45
Atlantic Refining..	890	910	870	Prairie Oil & Gas.	530	540	525
Borne-Scrymser ..	434	460	430	Prairie Pipe Line..	295	300	295
Buckeye Pipe Line.	100	104	100	Solar Refining.....	330	360	340
Chesebrough Mfg..	400	420	400	Southern Pipe Line.	200	205	200
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South. Penn. Oil..	280	285	287
Continental Oil....	525	550	525	Southwest. Penn...	108	113	108
Crescent Pipe Line.	39	41	39	Stand. Oil of Cal..	268	273	265
Cumberland P. L..	160	170	160	Stand. Oil of Ind..	770	780	765
Eureka Pipe Line..	210	220	210	Stand. Oil of Kan..	455	470	450
Galena Signal Oil..	150	155	150	Stand. Oil of Ky..	355	370	355
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138	Stand. Oil of Neb..	560	580	560
Illinois Pipe Line..	224	229	220	Stand. Oil of N. J.	620	625	617
Indiana Pipe Line.	96	100	96	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	280
Int. Pet. Co. (Can..	13½	14	13	Stand. Oil of Ohio.	450	465	440
National Transit..	16	18	16	Swan & Finch.....	100	110	100
N. Y. Transit.....	195	205	190	Union Tank.....	92	94	92
Northern Pipe Line.	96	102	96	Vacuum Oil.....	365	375	365
Ohio Oil.....	380	395	345	Washington Oil...	30	40	30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Dealings in United States Steel common on the Consolidated Stock Exchange exceeded 68,000 shares. After another sharp advance profit taking in volume appeared, which caused a reaction in the afternoon. The final tone was irregular, realizing exerting an influence generally through the list. The dealings for commission-house account were on a large scale, and included a broad business in odd lots.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Am. Bt. Sug.	94¼	93½	93½
520	Am. Can ..	46¼	45¾	46¼
80	Am. C. & F.	68¼	67½	68¼
20	Am. Linseed	21½	21¼	21¼
890	Am. Loco..	69¼	68¾	69½
10	Am. Malting	12¼	12¼	12¼
730	Am. S. & R.	102	100¾	101¼
50	Am. Sugar..	112¾	112¾	112¾
10	Am. Zinc ..	32½	32¼	32½
8,610	Anacon. Cop.	81	79	80
150	A., T. & S. F.	103¼	103¼	103¼
120	A.,G. & W.I.	99¾	97½	99¾
1,120	Bald. Loco..	56¾	55¾	55½
50	Balt. & O...	77	77	77
1,020	Beth. St. B.	126¼	124½	125¼
30	Brook. R. T.	65¼	65	65
500	Cal. Petrol..	20¾	19¼	19¼
2,130	Cent. Leather.	89	88¾	87¾
120	Ches. & O...	61½	61¼	61½
170	C., M. & St. P.	83½	82½	83¼
10	C., R. I. & P. tr. rcts.	46¾	46¾	46¾
230	Chino Cop...	55½	54¼	55
530	Col. F. & I..	50	48¾	49¾
40	Consum. Gas..	44¼	44¼	44¼
270	Corn Prod...	24¾	24¾	24½
2,250	Crucible St..	64¾	62¼	62¾
320	Cuba C. Sug.	47¾	46¾	46½
100	Dist. Secur..	15	14¾	14¾
890	Erie	28¼	27¼	27¾
100	Gen. Motors.	109¾	108	108¾
50	Goodrich Co.	51¾	51¾	51¾
120	Gt. Nor. Ore.	32¾	32¼	32¾
200	Inspir. Cop..	57¾	56¾	56¾
630	Int. Mer. ..	28¼	26¼	28¼
5,840	Int. M. M.pf.	81¾	77¾	80¼
120	Int. Paper...	40¼	39¾	40¼
50	Interboro C.	10	10	10
680	Kenne. Cop..	45¾	44¾	45¼
380	Lack. Steel..	86¼	85¾	85¾
35	Lehigh Val..	66¾	66¾	66¾
50	Maxwell M..	59½	59	59
2,920	Mex. Petrol.	88¼	87¼	88
350	Miami Cop..	42¾	42¼	42¾
120	Midv. Steel..	59¼	59¼	59¼
80	Nat. En.& S.	32½	32½	32½
130	Nevada Cop.	23½	23¼	23¾
170	N. Y. Cent..	93¼	93	93¼
350	N.Y., N.H. & H.	42¼	41¾	41½
70	Nor. & W..	130	130	130
600	Ohio C. Gas.	137¼	134¾	134¾
210	Flts. C. I. n.	46¾	45	46½
320	Ray Copper.	30	29¾	29¾
1,230	Reading	97¼	94¾	96¾
350	Rep. I. & S.	83	81¾	81¾
130	So. Pacific..	95½	94	95
530	Southern Ry.	29	28¾	28½
1,210	Studebaker..	89	86½	88¼
100	Tenn. Cop...	17¼	16¾	17¼
10	Union Bag..	11¾	11¾	11¾
930	Un. Pacific.	135½	135¾	137¾
2,880	U. S. Al. Alc.	112¾	110¾	110¾
10	U. S. Rub..	58½	58¼	58½
68,610	U. S. Steel..	117¾	115¾	116
2,010	Utah Copper.	115½	113¾	114¼
120	West. Elec..	50	49¾	50
710	Wilson & Co.	77¾	76¾	76¾
50	Willys-Over..	30	30	30

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12
600	Con. Va. ..	.39	.34	.35
300	Iron Blosa...	.96	.96	.96
800	Jumbo Ext..	.41	.41	.41
800	Morn. Glory.	.18	.18	.18
500	Nevada Hills	.24	.24	.24
200	Portland	1.55	1.55	1.55
1,000	Rescue-Eula.	.26	.26	.26
400	Sierra Nev..	.25	.25	.25

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Exp..	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
2,500	‡A. C. of De.	3¾	3½	3½
2,000	‡Air Reduc..	74½	72¾	73½
300	Am. S. Co...	37¾	37¼	37¾
100	B.-Am.T.Co., Ord. B.	18¾	18¾	18¾
2,100	Car. Steel..	12	11¾	12
800	Chev. Motor.	103	100	104
400	Curtiss A...	67	66½	67
820	Curtiss Aero.	22	21	21¾
125	East. Steel..	110	110	110
650	‡Elite P. S..	⅝	⅜	⅜
290	Emer. Phon.	9	⅞	9
400	Ever. H.Inc.	22¾	22¼	22¼
100	H. & B.C.Co.	38⅝	38¾	38⅝
400	‡Imp C. C...	½	½	½
1,000	‡I. T.Cp.,w.i.	½	½	½
1,500	‡Do pf.....	1	1	1
900	‡Int. C. S..	23	21	21
700	K. T. & R..	16	15¾	16
800	‡Lake T. B.	7¾	7¼	7½
100	‡Lima Loco..	56	56	56
10	Ind. P. L..	97	97	97
30	St. Oil, N.J.	622	620	620

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

350	St. Oil, N.Y.	293	283	291

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

270	Alc.Oil,(a p.)	2½	2¼	2½
3,600	‡Alph.O.& G.	58	58	58
4,600	‡Am. V. Oil	26	24	25
1,000	‡Atl. Petrol.	7½	7¼	7½
6,500	‡Bar. O.& G.	2⅞	2½	2⅝
450	‡C. Mex. Oil, (a prosp.)..	67	67	67
500	‡Cos. O. R..	13¼	13⅛	13¼
500	‡Cos. O.& G.	13¼	13⅛	13¼
1,000	‡‡Crosby Pet., (a prosp.)..	33	33	33
4,200	‡Crown Oil...	1½	1½	1½
1,500	‡Elk-B. Pet.	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,500	‡Elkld. O. & G., (a p.)..	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,900	‡Esmer. Oil.	1⅛	1	1⅛
8,000	‡Federal Oil.	6¼	5¾	5¾
2,000	‡Int. Petrol..	14½	13½	14
2,700	Ken. Oil, (a prospect) ..	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,100	Key. Con...	6½	6	6¼
14,000	‡Merritt Oil.	25¾	24¼	24¾
40,000	Metro. Pet...	1¼	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	A.-Br. C. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,900	A. M. Corp..	1½	1⅜	1½
6,550	‡Alas. S. C.	49	49

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PROSPECT FURNITURE CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24,490.

To the creditors of Prospect Furniture Co., Inc., of the City of New York, County of Bronx and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable J. M. Mayer, Judge, dated April 23rd, 1917, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 26th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPH BERGMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 23,549.—To the creditors of Rudolph Bergman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D., 1916, the said Rudolph Bergman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors was held August 31st, 1916, and the bankrupt having since filed a statement of his affairs are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 26th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District N. Y. — No. 24,284.—In Bankruptcy.—BERTHA TEITLEBAUM, doing business under the name of NORTH POLE KNITTING WORKS, Bankrupt.—Creditors of said Bertha Teitlebaum, doing business under the name of North Pole Knitting Works, are hereby given notice that on March 20th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,456.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR J. SANVILLE, Bankrupt.

Arthur J. Sanville was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 21st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 11th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, April 24th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,140.

Notice is given that SAPONOL CHEMICAL CO., Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,161.

Notice is given that ERNEST BLOCH, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,433.—In Bankruptcy.—JACQUES POLLATSCHEK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jacques Pollatschek are hereby given notice that on April 14th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,946.—In Bankruptcy.—FLORENCE VAN ALEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Florence Van Alen are hereby given notice that on January 5th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 10th, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-829.—Notice is given that CHARLES A. WECHSLER and JACOB GRABER, individually and as copartners composing the firm of GRABER & WECHSLER, and the firm of GRABER & WECHSLER, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,-803.—Notice is given that ABRAHAM KANTROWITZ, trading as the HUNTS POINT BEDDING & FLOOR COVERING CO., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court at the above premises on May 7th and 8th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY ROUX, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, April 27th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 107 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beds, dressers, chairs, tables, rugs, carpets, mattresses, pillows, bureaus, curtains, towels, plated ware, such as knives, forks, spoons, kitchen utensils, range, cash register, electric piano player, showcases, refrigerators, bar, electric fixture, and also the bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises, and the state liquor license, and the good will of said business.

RICHARD M. PAGE, Receiver.

LOEW & GALLOWAY, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOTHAMLEY TERMINAL COLOR & CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:30 P. M., at 280 Washington Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of chemicals, bottles, enamel pans, dry bath, boilers, laboratory equipment, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

HERMAN A. METZ and H. THEODORE SORG, Ancillary Receivers.

McLAUGHLIN, RUSSELL & JOE & SPRAGUE, Attorneys for Ancillary Receivers, 165 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BLANK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 839 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of delicatessen supplies, butter machine, butter dishes, glass jars, tube, counters, scales, platform scale, desk, chairs, safe, fixtures, etc.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANZ F. BRUCKNER, doing business under the firm and trade name of FRANZ BRUCKNER MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—No. 24,354.

To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Peck Bros. & Co., by direction of John L. Lyttle, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 9th day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 806 Madison Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

A large stock of phonograph cabinets, finished and unfinished, talking machines complete, motors, tone arms, records, hardware, lumber, complete wood working machinery, safe, fixtures, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 7th and 8th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY ROUX, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, April 27th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 107 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beds, dressers, chairs, tables, rugs, carpets, mattresses, pillows, bureaus, curtains, towels, plated ware, such as knives, forks, spoons, kitchen utensils, range, cash register, electric piano player, showcases, refrigerators, bar, electric fixture, and also the bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises, and the state liquor license, and the good will of said business.

RICHARD M. PAGE, Receiver.

LOEW & GALLOWAY, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24,432.—In Bankruptcy.—OSCAR HAUSCHILD, individually and as a member of the firm of OSCAR HAUSCHILD & CO., Bankrupt.

Oscar Hauschild was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 14th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 11th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, April 25th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,161.

Notice is given that ERNEST BLOCH, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,913.

Notice is given that CHARLES SAPERSTEIN, trading as Ansonia Silk Company, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,284.—In Bankruptcy.—BERTHA TEITLEBAUM, doing business under the name of NORTH POLE KNITTING WORKS, Bankrupt.—Creditors of said Bertha Teitlebaum, doing business under the name of North Pole Knitting Works, are hereby given notice that on March 20th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-829.—Notice is given that CHARLES A. WECHSLER and JACOB GRABER, individually and as copartners composing the firm of GRABER & WECHSLER, and the firm of GRABER & WECHSLER, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,-803.—Notice is given that ABRAHAM KANTROWITZ, trading as the HUNTS POINT BEDDING & FLOOR COVERING CO., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District N. Y. — No. 23,878.—In Bankruptcy. — THE METAMORA CLUB, INC., Bankrupt.—Creditors of said The Metamora Club, Inc., are hereby given notice that on December 8th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,366.

Notice is hereby given that ABRAHAM FALICK, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,320.

Notice is given that BAER ROTHSCHILD, individually and as member of firm of ROTHSCHILD & KLEINMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 4th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-829.—Notice is given that CHARLES A. WECHSLER and JACOB GRABER, individually and as copartners composing the firm of GRABER & WECHSLER, and the firm of GRABER & WECHSLER, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-827.—Notice is given that ARTHUR JOHNS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost, 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MAYOR WOULD TAX CORPORATE INCOMES

A Direct Levy Will Affect Real Estate Values Seriously, He Declares.

PREDICTS BIG BUDGET RISE

Legislators Asked to Support Bill Assessing 3 Per Cent. on Manufacturing and Mercantile Concerns.

In a letter sent yesterday to the New York City members of the Legislature, in which he asked them to support the so-called Emerson bill, which seeks to levy a tax of 3 per cent upon the net incomes of corporations doing business in this State, Mayor Mitchel predicted that the city budget for 1918 would reach $242,000,000, or an increase of about $30,000,000, if a direct State tax was imposed. A tax rate based upon this increase, he said, would affect real estate values seriously.

"I am advised," the Mayor said, "that the total appropriations for the support of the State Government for the ensuing year may exceed the estimated revenues by upward of $28,000,000, and the City of New York must pay more than two-thirds of this amount if there is a direct tax. An estimate of the unavoidable increases in the New York City budget for 1918 indicates that the total increase will aggregate at least $10,000,000, exclusive of any direct State tax. If no new State revenues are provided and it becomes necessary for the State to raise the estimated excess of appropriations over revenues of $28,000,000 by the imposition of a direct State tax, it will result in a further increase in the city's budget of approximately $20,000,000 and make the total estimated increase in the city's 1918 budget reach $50,000,000.

"The imposition of a tax levy based on a local budget of nearly $242,000,000 is bound to increase the tax rate to so great an extent as to affect real estate values seriously. This, if possible, should be avoided. There is now pending before the Legislature a bill known as Senate Introductory 1,040, introduced by Mr. Emerson, but more commonly known as the Mill's bill, which, in its amended form, seeks to impose an income tax of 3 per cent on a proportion of the net income of manufacturing and mercantile corporations, determined by the ratio of the value of assets employed in this State to the value of the total assets.

"I am of the opinion that such a tax at so low a rate could not work injury. If it will raise over $22,000,000, as I am informed, it will help materially to reduce the local tax rate and prevent the depreciation of real estate values. In view of the war situation and the attendant increases in the prices of all commodities, there is an imperative necessity at this time for spreading the tax burden as much as possible. To continue to lay increased burdens on real estate would, I believe, be unsound municipal financing. These facts are stated for the purpose of calling your attention to conditions in New York City urgently demanding consideration in connection with any tax legislation that may be presented. I believe this law, with some amendments, would be just to the taxpayers of both State and city."

CORONER HOLDS GUARDSMEN

Rogstallis, Shot Near Bliss Plant, Dies in Hospital.

Three privates of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on guard duty at the plant of E. W. Bliss & Co. at John and Plymouth Streets, Brooklyn, were held yesterday by Coroner Wagner pending an investigation of the death of Joseph Rogstallis, a Polish laborer of 66 South First Street, who was shot and mortally wounded when he refused to obey orders and threatened the soldiers, they said, with a long-bladed knife.

Rogstallis, an employe of the Arbuckle refinery, got into the trouble by loitering near the Bliss plant and smoking at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in violation of the military rules. He was warned first by Private Reilly of Company I, and laughed at him. Ordered to move on, he drew a big knife, Reilly said, and Reilly struck him with the butt of his gun.

Rogstallis ran away and refused to halt at the order of the guardsmen. Private Rhodes and Sigmund fired at him. He was wounded and died later in a hospital.

BRITAIN PLANS TO USE AVIATION IN TRADE

Northcliffe to Head a Commission to Study Its Possibilities in Peace Time.

LONDON, April 26.—The announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Major John L. Baird, representative in the House of the Aerial Advisory Board, that the Government had decided to appoint a committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Northcliffe to investigate civil aerial transport after the war. This, he said, would permit the employment of the large number of skilled pilots and the airplanes in the hands of the army and navy, as well as of the still greater number of machines, the construction of which was under way or planned.

Major Baird said the committee would consider and report on steps to be taken for the development and regulation after the war of aviation for civil and commercial purposes from domestic, imperial and international points of view, and the extent to which it would be possible to utilize the trained personnel and the aircraft which at the conclusion of peace would be available.

Although Major Baird did not disclose the exact figures, he showed that the output of airplanes had been increased greatly during the last few months, and that an even greater increase was expected. Taking the monthly average output for the last year as the imaginary figure of eight, he said, the output for the first two months of this year would be represented by sixteen, and it was expected that by the end of the year it would be represented by thirty-eight.

MARCH EXPORTS INCREASE.

Goods Sent Out Exceed February Shipments by $37,283,388.

The German submarine menace failed in March to hold merchandise for export in the Port of New York. Cargoes from here to all parts of the world exceeded in value those sent out in February, the first full month of the Teutonic undersea campaign of ruthlessness, by $37,283,888. Probably the most significant feature of the statement given out yesterday by Acting Collector Henry C. Stuart at the Custom House, covering the movement of merchandise to countries and grand divisions during March, lay in the fact that shipments to Europe showed a $19,964,786 gain over February.

It was pointed out that with the restrictions put on tonnage by the French and British Governments, it was obvious that the bulk of merchandise moving out of this port last month included munitions, foodstuffs, and other supplies urgently required by the Allies.

Although shipments to Europe in March made a decided gain over those of February, they did not equal January, when such exports had a value of $238,797,623, against $175,754,291 in February, and $195,719,037 last month. English-owned shipments from here took a big spurt in March, their value having turned by Chief Statistician Lant of the Custom House being set down at $76,-153,027, against only $47,858,834 in February, the period's gain thus totaling $28,294,193. January shipments to England aggregated $34,408,686, the first month of the present year breaking all records since the start of the war. Supplies of various kinds sent from this port to Scotland in March had a value of $4,001,775. Shipments to Ireland, which in January amounted to more than $500,000, were only $57,016 in March. This compared with $54,611 in February.

France, which in February took military and other supplies from here worth $73,659,690, in March took $53,939,288. Very heavy supplies, mostly of a military character, went out from this port to Russia, the shipments to European Russia being placed at $27,698,259, while exports via the Panama Canal, Pacific, and Siberian route had a value of $14,-486,319, making a grand total for the month of $42,184,578.

Italian purchases shipped out of New York last month came to $15,698,068, against $9,255,741 in February, and $11,-530,463 in January. The Collector's report made it apparent that trade between New York and Dutch ports is decreasing rapidly. The shipments in March to the Netherlands dropped to $425,408, against $3,195,810 in February, and $10,425,557 in January.

Of the Scandinavian countries, Norway was the only one to make gains over February shipments. The small amount of export business being transacted in the group of countries retained as "all of Europe" was revealed in the statement that March exports under that head were only $448,536. Shipments to Spain were heavy last month, their value being $6,072,212, compared with $2,727,208 in February.

Exports to North and South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania from here in March ran ahead of February.

Court Frees Charles J. Harvey.

Charles J. Harvey, formerly Secretary of the State Boxing Commission, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon with four other men charged with violating the Sabbath law by indulging in a game of baseball on Sunday. The other defendants were John McCarthy of 218 East Ninety-seventh Street, manager of the Lincoln Giants; John Bowes of 301 East Thirty-third Street, Thomas Wright, 2,113 Fifth Avenue, and Michael McCarthy of the same address. Magistrate Simms discharged Harvey for lack of evidence, and held the others in $100 bail each for trial in Special Sessions.

Inspector Morris of the Fifth Inspection District received a complaint from the New York Sabbath Society concerning Sunday baseball games in a park at 136th Street and Fifth Avenue. Last Sunday, with a squad of men, he visited the park and watched a game between the Lincoln Giants and the Bronx Eagles. In court he testified he saw a table at the entrance on which people entering the park deposited coins of various denominations and received a score card.

$10,000,000 Gifts for Presbyterians.

The gain made last year in the amount contributed for Presbyterian college work was greater than any previous year's contribution, according to the report of the Presbyterian College Board, which will be presented to the General Assembly at Buffalo next month. Dr. Alexander E. Clarke said yesterday that the average for the last three years was something over $1,200,000, while the total for the year ending March 31 passed the $3,000,000 mark. This $3,000,000 for colleges, added to the $4,000,000 for missions recently reported, indicates that the reports of other boards will bring the total of Presbyterian benevolences up to $10,000,000 for the year just closed, without counting large gifts for war relief work.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—244—D. E. Sowers et al., plaintiffs, v. F. T. Johnson et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

221—The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., lessee, &c., plaintiff, v. A. G. Towers et al., constituting the Public Service Commission of Maryland.—Argument continued for defendants and concluded for plaintiff.

222—Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. McGrew Coal Co.—Argued.

280—Cudahy Packing Co., plaintiff, v. State of Minnesota.—Argued.

281—C. R. Buchanan, plaintiff, v. W. Warley.—Leave granted Mr. Pollard to file brief as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Beckley in that behalf. Leave granted Mr. Bledsoe et al. others to file brief as amici curiae, on motion of Mr. Blakey in that behalf.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 27: Nos. 231, 285, 287, 289, (and 240,) 241, 243, 245, 246, 247, and 248.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Cazinski<NY C RR.
Schwartzkopf<Farnham.
Anderson<Comp Gen Trans.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:

Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.

Eastern New York Nav Co<Tug F. J Reichert.
Fallin<Cargo of RR ties.
Welch<SS Satsuma.
Berg<CNY.
Taylor<SS Ada.
Jackson<same.
Northfinger<same.
Scully<Tug Vigilant.
Buffalo Motor Co<Boat Wasp.
McClellan<Penn RR.
Pearce<Tug Constwise
Call calendar:
Eustathiades<Psaki & Co.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard
Schmoll<Comp Gen'le Trans, (2.)
Pellissier<same.
Jiggins<SS La Drome
Jablurg Bros<same.
Olufsen<8,800 Tons Oilcake.
Packard Dredging Co<SS Antilla.
DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Martin<NY, N H & HRR.
Sampliner<Motion P F
US L & H Co<Starbuck.
Pierson<Fox.
Fox<Sorg.
Barriero<SS Tivives.
Friedenberg<SS Mar Caspio.
Broderick<La Violetta Comp.
Lippmann<P RR.
Stephens<Am R E Co.
Gennert<Eastman.
Van Loon<Smith.
Parker<Societe.
Frankfurter<F M Ins.
Regal<Baird.
Peck<D, L & W RR.
Oetjen<Finnigan.
Gubner<Dunlop.
White<Women's Wear Same<Daily Trade Record.
Freitlein<Elsner.
Ketcham<Robinson.
Tillotson & Walcott<Morse.
Chalk<O'Brien, (2.)
Stieler<Kull.
Re Joseph Kliebert.
Hart<Van Brink.
Pleasant<same.
Bison<Beaudouine.
McCormick<CNY.
Richter<Horn & H Co
Bonagna<Egan.
Newman<Jessup.
Elefante<Pizitz.
A. L. Burt Co<A. W. Cowan & Brother.
Pfeifer<Herzberg.
Wellerson<NY Con RR
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp.
Solotoroff<Nassau RR.
Salerno<Keegan.
Stenzler<Union Ry.
Elias Bernhard<Corn.
Ida Bernhard<same.
D Stern<Jos Rosenthal Realty Co, Inc.
J Stern<same.
Marquiee<Auto Wear Mfg Co. Inc.
Rubin<Int R T.
Cymbalista<Fronmuller.
C Keene<3d Av Ry.
M Keene<same.
Gianetti<same.
Harris<Pilkington.
Shapiro<Davison.
Leinkram<N Y Rys.
Moore<Heeiger.
Quigley<Ansonia Amuse Co, Inc.
Tamsonk<Childs Co.
Betinis<Wood.
Provan<Dupont.
Schiff<N Tel Co.
Rosner<Mandel.
Eichner<Woburn Degreasing Co.
Crothers<Kahn.
Simonton<Ross.
Yanowitz<Geo W Travis Co.
C Frohlich<Daly.
P Frohlich<same.
Buers<McNaught.
S Messineo<Carpenter.
G Messineo<same.
Rossi<Cady.
Textor<Osborn.
P Wagner<Mittendorf.
J Wagner<same.
Kaminack<Scott.
Singer<McCoy.
Mallas<CNY.
O'Neill<Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co.
Stephens<Marine Paper Stock Co.
PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XVIII, room.—Case on.
PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Moran<NY Rys.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.
Morelli<Nazareth Cement Co.
PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Taylor, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Lyrdig<White, Crombie<Ill Sur Co.
Lasing Liquidation Corp<Heinze (12.)
Leisenring<Stecla Gown Co., Inc.
Bell<Adler.
Feldman Cont Co<Waller.
Elmohar Co<People's Surety Co.
I H Blanchard Co<Rome Metallic, &c. Armory<CNY.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Emille W Kerr, Mary Klipper, Johanna E M De Ridder, &c, Coster Chadwick, Joseph Binowics, &c. Mary Smith, &c. Michael J Drummond, Milton P Day, Wm T McDonald, &c. Coster Chadwick, Charlotte Y Ackerman Martin Schrenkeisen, John S Asmussen, George Schaefer, Mary E S Williams, Isaac Green, Alfred Davis, Nathan Blatt, Elis Van Dam, &c, James Dempsey, Joseph D Carroll, Edwina Fitzgerald, inf. Julia Leonard, inf. Dennis Leonard, Paul Nitze, Maurice G Gennert, Jacob H Westheimer, Maria Barlett, Thurlow Bradman, Leon Skibinski, Rachel A Etling, (3.) Fred Liegibel, Daniel Sommer, E H W Weatherbee, Minnie Bauer, Emille Bauer, Joseph Streppone, Edward Michaelis, (2.) James Stewart, David Condon, John W Arfmann, Mary E Gilman, Marcus Krancer, Moses Gardiner, Sigmund L Bendit, Abraham Stillman,
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Jessie Gillender.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Scobel<Am Lincrusta Co.
Wegner<Case Hotel.
Pinkos<De Castillo.
Singer<Dunst.
Williamson<Oakeley.
Goodspeed<Cassass.
Rosenberg<Praszberg.
Hayward<Schults, (2.)
Pierre<Bittner.
Chem Engraving Co<Colored Am Review.
Mancini<Alkelt.
Gertner<Cohen.
Bear Hill Mfg Co<Lesser.
Dederman<Knick Ice.
Vitriol<O. H. Perry & Son.
Polliner<same.
Ehlin Bros Brew Co<Keenan.
Pergoli<Marx.
Newmark<Simon.
Davis<Olson, (2.)
Schweitzer<same.
Hayward<9th Ward Rty Co.
Harris-Rose Const Corp<Di Menna Const Co.
PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Brimberg<Brewer Bag
Packard<Weingarten.
Bloom<Hirshfeld.
Woltovich<Kn Ice Co.
Milakewitz<same.
Falk<Hamilton.
Saenger<Adams.
Lenoir<Mortlick.
Moskowitz<Julliard.
182d St Rty Co<Swartk.
Shaltuck<Buck.
Kamen<Stokes, (2.)
Cohan<Fifth Av Pne Play, Inc.
Lee-Blanky<Ragis Silk Mfg Co.
Johnson<Mocher's Paking Co.
March<Buabnall.
Hahn<Delu (2.)
MacNerney<Murphy, &c. Co.
Stonewald<Pewtress Laundry.
Papopowitz<Naftal.
Mithlons<Plautt.
Tire Seal Co<Mfrs' Supplies Co.
Perez<NY Rys.
Goldfarb<Deutsch.
Apisdorf<Biegler.
Newmark<Simon.
Rosenblatt<Dear.
Downs<Baker, T. & L. Co. (2.)
Kaufman<Schwartz.
NY Life Ins<Alapri Trading Co.
Wilson<Ranger.
Plotnick<Plotnick.
Everards Breweries<Wohlstadter.
Ongley<Marcin.
Provost<Provost.
Standard Dress Co, Inc<Abrams.
Smith<Elliott.
Case on.
PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Saberski<Adler.
Townsend<Hirshkind.
Case on.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Ing—Costanzo<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Ing—Smith Brunel.
Leventritt<same.
Breyer<McDermott Dairy Co.
Gaussion<Atalantis.
Hart<Van Brink.
Pleasant<same.
Bison<Beaudouine.
McCormick<CNY.
Richter<Horn & H Co
Bonagna<Egan.
Newman<Jessup.
Elefante<Pizitz.
A. L. Burt Co<A. W. Cowan & Brother.
Pfeifer<Herzberg.
Wellerson<NY Con RR
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp.
Solotoroff<Nassau RR.
Salerno<Keegan.
Stenzler<Union Ry.
Elias Bernhard<Corn.
Ida Bernhard<same.
D Stern<Jos Rosenthal Realty Co, Inc.
J Stern<same.
Marquiee<Auto Wear Mfg Co. Inc.
Rubin<Int R T.
Cymbalista<Fronmuller.
C Keene<3d Av Ry.
M Keene<same.
Gianetti<same.
Harris<Pilkington.
Shapiro<Davison.
Leinkram<N Y Rys.
Moore<Heeiger.
Quigley<Ansonia Amuse Co, Inc.
Tamsonk<Childs Co.
Betinis<Wood.
Provan<Dupont.
Schiff<N Tel Co.
Rosner<Mandel.
Eichner<Woburn Degreasing Co.
Crothers<Kahn.
Simonton<Ross.
Yanowitz<Geo W Travis Co.
C Frohlich<Daly.
P Frohlich<same.
Buers<McNaught.
S Messineo<Carpenter.
G Messineo<same.
Rossi<Cady.
Textor<Osborn.
P Wagner<Mittendorf.
J Wagner<same.
Kaminack<Scott.
Singer<McCoy.
Mallas<CNY.
O'Neill<Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co.
Stephens<Marine Paper Stock Co.
PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XVIII, room.—Case on.
PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Moran<NY Rys.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BARCLAY ST, 94, s s; Anderson Price to Isabel T., his wife, 65 Newell Av, Rutherford, N. J., all liens. Jan. 26, 1915.....$100
BROADWAY, 693 to 697, s w corner of 4th St, 2-6 West, 80.5x110; 693 Broadway Corporation to Lizzie Braender, 20 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.; Fred L. Braender, 24 Bond St, Passaic, N. J.; Walter P. Braender, Passaic, N. J., and Henry Braender, 12 Lake St, White Plains, N. Y., mtg $675,000, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
ELDRIDGE ST, 54 and 56, e s, 62.6 ft s of Hester St, 66.4x41.8x irregular; Jennie Witty et al. to Witty Realty and Construction Co., 50 Eldridge St, quitclaim, Dec. 18, 1916; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway..$1
ENTERIOR LOT, begins 65 ft e of Columbia St and 150 ft n of Grand St, 50x35; also alley 6x85 leading from Columbia St, e s, between Nos. 10 and 12 to foregoing lot; Edward A. Smith, Spring Lake, N. J., mtg $5,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
PEARL ST, 304, s e s, 21.8x98.4x22.9x97.7, n e with rights to alley running w from Peck Slip 4x104; John D. Wright et al to Schieffelin & Co., 170 William St, March 23; attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway..$1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner 97th St, 25x100; Edward S. Clark to John A. Harris, 140 Riverside Drive, b. and s., all liens, April 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
WEST END AV, 885, w s, 49 ft n of 78th St, 20x65.11; City Real Estate Co. to William W. Astor, 18 Carlton House Terrace, London, England, b. and s., April 24; attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody, 2 Wall St.....$100
WHITE ST, 28, n s, 50 ft w of Church St, 25x83; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Sember Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, April 25; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 B'way...$10
3D AV, 1,592, w s, 47 ft n of 89th St, 282 99.6; Sophia Cohen et al to Benjamin, Charles and Henry Hamburger, 134 West 26th St, all title, b. and s., April 14; attorney, Louis G. Hamburger, 299 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Herbst et al. to same; 1-5 part, all title, b. and s., April 11; attorney, same.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Cohen to Max Greenstone, 1,956 Washington Av, all title, quitclaim, April 16; attorney, same.....$1
7TH AV, 968-976, s e corner of 55th St, 100.5 x95, foreclosure April 16; Charles Burlingham, referee, to Sixaven Corp., 82 Liberty St, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200,000
8TH AV, 785, w s, 32.4 ft s of 48th St, runs n w 102.10x s 47.7x e 100 to avenue x n 23.7 to beginning; 48th St, 906 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Howard H. Williams, individually and as trustee, to Louis M. Brown, 787 8th Av, all right, title, and interest to ½ part, quitclaim, April 24; attorney, Samuel I. Gollels, 27 Cedar St..$1
8TH AV, 2,075, w s, 50.8 ft n of 112th St, 25.2x100, foreclosure April 18; Edward L. Steckler, referee, to William Kleeman, 2,745 Creston Av, mtg $31,250, April 25; attorney, William F. Wund, 158 Broadway.....$3,000
9TH ST, 55 West, n s, 248.10 ft e of 6th Av, 22.2x92.3; Helen Norris to William E. Podesta, 35 Charles St, mtg $13,500, April 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
10TH AV, n w corner of 130th St, runs w 8.9 to n s Manhattan St x n w 88.9 to N. Y. C. R. R. Co. x n 161.5 to s s 131st St x e 102.4 to avenue x s 203.6 to beginning; Edgar F. Dunning to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 466 Lexington Av, 1-30 part, mtg $40,000, all liens, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,842
14TH ST, 314 West, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x103.1x25.6x98; D. & R. Realty Co. to 314 West Fourteenth Street Co., 314 West 14th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
97TH ST, 240 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Ada K. Ellison, devisee of Charles F. Hawley, to William Patterson, 594 East 5th St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
218ST ST, 230 East, s s, 256.3 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Amelia Loercher et al to William Patterson, 594 East 5th St, Brooklyn, ½ part and life estate, all title, all liens, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$1,000
SAME PROPERTY; Elsie A Locreher and another to same, all title, b. and s., all liens, April 25; attorney, same.....$5,000
267ST ST, 349 West, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 23x98.9; William P. Mason to Joseph Eisenberg, 321 West 39th St, mtg $20,-997.48, all liens, April 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
447TH ST, 419 West, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Louis H. Fritz to John J. Fritz, 419 West 44th St, mtg $18,000, March 27; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 B'way....$1,000
497TH ST, 137 East, n s, 381.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; Thomas J. Barry et al. to Robert M. Kurtz, 94 Knickerbocker Road, Englewood, N. J., mtg. $7,000, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
63D ST, 334 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 23x100.5, foreclosure, April 17; Isidor Wasservogel, referee, to Roma Realty and Mortgage Co., 346 East 63d St, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$13,000
63D ST, 332 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure, April 17; Edmund Hurley, referee, to same, April 25; attorney, same.....$14,000
82D ST, 120 West, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Clara B. Bauer, to Florence E. Bauer, 77 West 89th St, mtg $17,000, Oct. 7, 1915; address 116 West 76th St.....$100
92D ST, 348 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 50.8, foreclosure, April 19, 1917; Alfred Townley, referee, to Charlotte M. Leleu, 1 Rue Charles Dickens, Paris, France; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St.....$8,000
98TH ST, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av; 25x100.11; 98th St, 314 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Eugene L. Richards, as trustee in bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, bankrupt, to William Hamerdorn, 214 Mosholu Parkway, Bronx, mtg $7,000, April 19; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St..$5,250
100TH ST, 1 West, n s, 427.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 27.3x101x21.4x100.11; Anna Gross to Ignatz Lucas, 550 West 160th St, mtg $21,-000, April 25; attorneys, H. & J. J. Lesser, 170 Broadway.....$100
105TH ST, 221-225 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75.2x100.11; Mary J. Mock to Charles Mock, 201 West 101st St, all title, all liens, confirmation deed, April 26; attorney, F. Klein, 277 Broadway.....$1
122D ST, 407-409 West, n s, 137.1 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; 122d St, 443-5, n s, 145 ft w of Pleasant Av, 36.8x100.10; Harry Whelan to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $10,000, April 20.....$1

Bronx.

ALLERTON AV, s s, 100 ft e of Laconia Av, runs e 260x374.2x e 100 to centre line of Hering Av x s 75x w 100x s 150.9x 269x n 600; Edw. J. Martin, referee, to Allerton Avenue Corporation, 149 Church St, April 20; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$17,500
BARNES AV, s w corner of 222d St, 89x130; William E. Podesta to Charles E. Watson, 1,598 Bathgate Av, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
BLONDELL AV, s e corner of East Chester Road, 18.4x105.11x4.5x55.11x s w —; also Blondell Av, e s, 43.4 ft s of East Chester Road, 50x88.11x51.3x100.3; William P. Carroll to Hortense Carroll, Baldwin Harbor, L. I., April 26; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$1
GARDEN ST, 730, e s, 50x100; Criterion Holding Co., Inc., to William Prager, individually and as executor, et al., 129 East 74th St, mtg $36,000, April 25; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St, other considerations and.....$100
LOT 67, map of Jerome, 25x100; Joseph Ferro to Teresa Ferro, ¼ part 346 East 104th St, mtg $3,000, April 24; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 156A and 156B, map of subdivision of part of Fernfield property; Catherine McClure to John McClure, 520 Grant Av, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1912; attorneys, Slensby & W., Richmond Hill, N. Y..$1
LOTS 37 and 38, amended map of 126 lots, being part of Lot 23 on map of Clason's Point; Joseph Ferro to Teresa Ferro, 346 East 104th St, April 24; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1
PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 143.1 ft s w of 207th St, 75.1x106.8x75x102.2; George W. M. Clark, referee, to Eugene J. Busher, 651 East 164th St, mtg $4,500, April 25; attorney, W. C. Arnold, 120 Broadway.....$800
ST. ANN'S AV, 148, e s, 20x80; Morris Levin to Yetta Levin, 511 2d Av, April 20; attorney, A. Gross, 256 Broadway.....$1
181ST ST, 208 East, s w corner Valentine Av, 54.1x100x51.9x100; Emil and Antoinette Hoch to Charles Hirschhaut, 362 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, mtg $42,500, April 25; attorney, C. Hirschhaut, 694 Broadway.....$100
185TH ST, n s, 588.4 ft e of Tee Taw Av, runs n w 107x s w 33.4x s e 100 to street x n e 33.4; Hugh McLernon to Giovanna Giordano, 26 West 124th St, mtg $8,000, April 24; attorney, V. Giordano, 63 Park Row..$100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

LENOX AV, 204; William Oestreicher against Lauretta C. Schlesinger, owner; International Fixture Co., contractor.....$80
SAME PROPERTY; Abramowitz & Karnelstein against Lauretta C. Schlesinger, owner; International Fixture Co., contractor.....$165
SAME PROPERTY; Meyer Rudin against same.....$400
25TH ST, 513 to 519 West; D. H. McLaury Tile Co., Inc., against Marginal Realty Co., owner; Wells Bros. Co., contractor....$1,089
25TH ST, 519 West; Colonial Sand and Stone Co., Inc., against Marginal Realty Co., Inc., owner; Wells Bros. Co., Inc., contractor.....$323

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

3D ST, 21 East; Henry Kopelman et al. against Jacob Oresky et al., Oct. 30, 1916.
7TH AV, 717; Isidor Schwarz against Alton Weinig et al., March 2, 1917, canceled..$750
SAME PROPERTY; Hyman Cohen against same, March 2, 1917, canceled.....$1,050

Absolute Auction Sale
OF
128 University Heights LOTS
WEST BRONX
ON FORDHAM ROAD
Sedgwick Ave., University Ave., Cedar Ave., W. 182d St., Andrews Ave., Harlem River Terrace, Hampden Place
Few Blocks from 207th St. Subway Station
Adjoining University Heights Station
Fordham Road Station of Jerome Ave.
Extension of Lexington Ave. Subway
(to be operated June 1) is a few blocks away.
Wednesday, May 2d, 1917
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
65% may remain on mortgage, 1 to 3 years, at 5%
Carrington & Pierce, Attorneys, 200 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR BOOK MAPS
TO ATTORNEYS OR **BRYAN L. KENNELLY** REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
156 Broadway, N. Y.
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Big manufacturers are awake to the advantages of a
MILL BASIN
site. Sales and leases are being consummated. Send for our booklet of opportunities.
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.,
Park Row Building
Room 2410 New York Dept. "A"

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subways, Brooklyn. G. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

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ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE
Only $25 monthly, which includes principal and interest, with a small cash payment, will buy handsome 7-room cottage; modern, up-to-date improvements; all large, airy rooms; water, gas, heat, electric light, &c.; porch and plot for garden; few blocks from depot and trolley; 30 minutes from city; in town with schools, stores, and churches. For photo, &c., call or write B. HOYT, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Overlooking the Lake.
Attractive six-room (all large) cottage; all modern improvements; good neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; 10c. fare from New York or Brooklyn; great bargain for $3,600; need $200 cash at once; will take as low as $17.50 per month balance. HOME, Box 261 Times Downtown.

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COLONIAL HEIGHTS
For sale, new house, at $17,000; Tudor English architecture; Fiske-lock brick and stucco construction; 10 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches and dining porch; gas and electricity; hot-water heating; garage; large corner plot, commanding unsurpassed view; near station; terms reasonable. L. H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St., New York.

21 ACRES AT TARRYTOWN
Adjoining Rockefeller estate, overlooking Pocantico Lake and Palisades. Ideal for gentleman's estate. Will sacrifice immediately.
CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO.,
51 East 42d St.

FURNISHED HOUSES—NEAR WATER

SOUTHFIELD POINT ON THE SOUND;
RENT $1,500 TO $2,500;
SALE $15,000 TO $20,000.
BOATING, BATHING, TENNIS & GOLF;
Five minutes to Stamford Station.
F. E. CLARK, 15 EAST 41ST ST.
Tel. 2251—Murray Hill.

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Pelham Manor On Sound
FOR SALE
Colonial House, 10 rooms, three baths; near water and station; restricted neighborhood; easy terms to responsible party.
FOR RENT.
Apartments, seven rooms, three baths; beautiful outlook, choicest section, $1,000 upward.
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Tel. 1991—Pelham. N. Y. Chelsea—730.

BARGAIN
Residence near Bailey estate in Mount Vernon; plot 100x220; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; garage; bargain. Your own broker, or
KNAP & WASSON CO.,
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St.

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FOR SALE
ONE ACRE, UNIMPROVED.
Lots 10-11 Nassau Road
KENSINGTON,
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Highest elevation in Kensington; commanding view of Kensington and Manhasset Bay; choicest unimproved acre in Kensington. For particulars apply to your broker, or write
WM. F. J. PIEL,
East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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"Home town of beautiful trees."
20 minutes from Penn. Station.
McCreery Estate have just completed
Five Attractive Houses
Last word in home building.
Large living rooms, open fireplaces, 3 baths, large plots, with garage.
Prices $9,500 to $14,000.
$00 feet from Murray Hill Station.
Free use of adjoining quarter acre, plowed and cultivated for vegetable garden for each house.
Write for Photo Booklet.
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SMALL FARM, $1,800
Five-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, etc., town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, etc., near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly; tickets to visit. Benson, 262 Times Downtown.

SEASHORE HOME
Amityville, on Great South Bay.
Six-room cottage, ready for occupancy.
Large plot with direct waterfront.
Price $2,800. Liberal Terms.
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North Shore home [illegible] suitable commuters' [illegible] shade trees, orchard, improvements; [illegible] Good [illegible]

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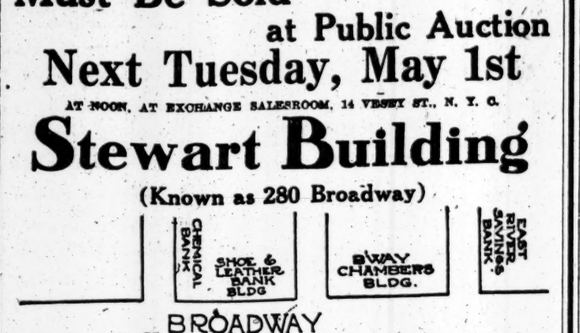
AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.
Stewart Building
(Known as 280 Broadway)



A 7 story brick and stone office building. 151.5 on Broadway x 228.4¼ on Chambers Street x 225.6¾ on Reade Street.
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You Never Saw Its Equal For the Price
Beautiful new house located in high-class residential section of Long Island. Has extra large rooms; steam heat, tile bath, parquet floors, white enamel trim. Butler's pantry, extra lavatory first floor, plenty closet room. Plot 60x100. Improved with trees, shrubbery, etc. Golf and tennis nearby. 5 minutes' walk to station—27 minutes to New York. PRICE $5800. Convenient terms. This property is well worth your serious consideration. W. V. Champlin, 838 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

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a month, to be sacrificed by owner, who can't occupy; 6 rooms, handsome bath, beautifully decorated; every improvement; plenty of shrubs and flowers; easy commuting; price $3,400; worth double; possession on $250 cash payment; title guaranteed. Owner, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

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7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Grounds 100 by 150 Feet.
Price $6,000. Terms to Suit.
Ideal Commutation to City.
On a high ridge; takes in the surrounding country in a view for miles; fine type of Colonial home; electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to Club, Golf Links and Station. Ideal water sports.
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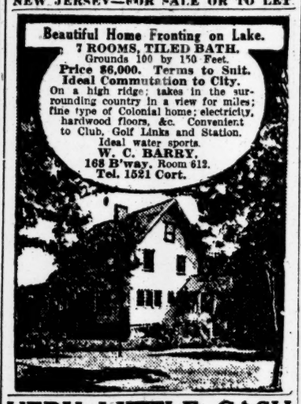

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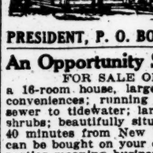

7 large rooms and bath; in Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 6 minutes' walk from express station; 4 minutes from Golf Course; half hour out. Must be eligible to membership of Country Club.
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a 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate. Address Gurney, 7 Pine St., New York.

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Houses for Sale or Rent. Large and Small.
Few Exceptional Bargains.
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Residential section of the "Oranges."
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Gentleman's farm and country home; 70 acres, buildings new and modern; every city convenience. Elevation; hour out N. J. Central; away from war zone. Must sell. Photos shown; price given upon application. Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

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Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.
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A COLONIAL HOME
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This desirable country residence in 31 acres of ground; modern house, 9 master's bedrooms, billiard room, extra bedrooms and shower baths in separate building. Garage; fine garden; golf links near; within motoring distance of the city; two hours by rail. For rent furnished or for sale. Apply through your own agent or to F. B. SANFORD, 165 Broadway, New York City. N. Y. Phone 8190 Cortlandt.

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Near Sound; eight acres; handsome shade trees and shrubs; modern dwelling, 16 rooms, three baths; stable, garage, chauffeur's quarters; bathing privileges; for sale cheap or for rent furnished for six months. Photos and particulars.
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Must rent or sell shore front residence on plot of 1¼ acres, completely furnished, modern in every respect; 7 master bedrooms, 4 baths. Tennis court; garage with 8 rooms and bath, capacity 2 cars. FREDERICK P. FOX, 14 West 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 540 or Stamford 1569.

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One-family house, with garage, 9 rooms, bath, with shower; steam, gas, electric, parquetry; $5,850; $750 cash, balance $15 monthly with interest. Builder, 1,430 77th St.; take West End subway to 77th St.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.
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SEA CLIFF, L. I.—North Shore, hour out; high elevation; 5 minutes to Long Island Sound bathing; two-story slate roof frame house, all modern, bath, and laundry hot-water heat, gas, electricity; awnings, screens, storm windows; hedges, flowers, fruit, shade; about 11,000 square feet; immediate possession. Address OWNER, Z 203 Times Annex, or ask local agents.

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Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms. Apply for circulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

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$50 CASH and $6 monthly buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town, near depot; good for farm or home; best soil; $700 complete. Caspar, Box 263 Times Downtown.

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HOME BUYERS.—Don't fail to inspect this beautiful house, a real bargain; small amount of cash required; situated among fine old trees, facing beautiful park; house contains 5 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¾ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write or phone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

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will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information.
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6 acres, buildings, near Plainfield, N. J. $2,600
5 acres and house at Whitehouse, N. J.. 1,600
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Easy terms. Room 25, 9 Church St., N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R. 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker S'. West Orange.

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Adjoining Colgate estate, Onteora Park, Catskills, 1¼ acres, house 8 rooms and bath; flowers, trees, shrubs, beautiful surroundings and view; easy

BOARDERS WANTED.

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Rooms, with board; baths; table board.

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76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, table board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select house; rose-colored suite; baths; double, single rooms; best table; electricity.

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Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

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94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 82 splendidly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

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Good country home for invalids and elderly people. Mrs. Augusta La Pointe, 320 Main St., Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City. Telephone 430-W Hempstead.

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CADILLAC, '16, 8-cyl. touring, like new.
CADILLAC, 1913, 7-pass. touring, extras.
BUICK, 1916, touring car.
CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cylinder.
CHANDLER, 1916, 7-pass. touring; bargain.
KISSEL KAR; electric lights; self-starter.
OLDS, 1915, 8-cyl. touring car.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, like new.
These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1,930 B'WAY.

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1917 Briscoe, Overland, current Studebaker.
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LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
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BUICK.—Six six, 7-pass. touring, 1916; run 8,000 miles; in excellent shape throughout; best over at $1,700; will not lower figure. Studebaker Used Car Dept., Broadway & 56th St. Phone Circle 1400.

BUICK 1917 4-CYL. TOURING.
BUICK 1917, LITTLE 6 TOURING.
MARMON 1916 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
1,700 BROADWAY.

BUICK C-36 RUNABOUT.
Large four-cylinder 1915, most satisfactory model in Buick line. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
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FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
Fiat "25-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI, BABY ROADSTER.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BABY BOAT.
Oldsmobile 1916 Baby Touring, Wire Wheels.
SIMPLEX 1915, "88" TOUR., 7-PASS.
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MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
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CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cyl, 7-pass. touring car; thoroughly overhauled, repainted, renickeled, and in excellent mechanical condition. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 236 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

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MARMON 1914, 48 H. P., seven passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MERCER Speedster, late model, perfect condition; new tires; classy. Phone Columbus 9583.

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NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 Newport runabout, two passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan 1916 four cylinder. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; 1915 Stearns Knight touring car, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 7-pass. Paige touring car; 1916 Overland touring car, seating five; 1916 Buick touring car. Prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

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OWEN MAGNETIC 7-passenger touring car; Victoria top; has new engine, which has only run 600 miles; in excellent condition; no dealers. Write, Owner, Hotel Plaza.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karo, 1,790 Broadway.

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PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

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SPEEDWELL and Studebaker.—Party going abroad wishes to sell 7-passenger touring Speedwell car, just thoroughly overhauled and newly painted, and one 6-cylinder Studebaker runabout, also just overhauled and in fine condition; will accept reasonable price. Call evenings, 7 to 9; no dealers need apply; private owner. Muller, 1,816 Avenue H, Brooklyn.

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STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe.
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STUDEBAKER—Series 18, 6-cyl. landau roadster; an all-year car, ideal for physician especially; price very reasonable. Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way & 56th St. Phone Circle 1400.

STUTZ 1914 MODELS.
TWO PASSENGER ROADSTERS, $750.
FOUR PASSENGER TOURING, $750.
Both cars are in exceptional condition mechanically; all the above have handsomely painted the roadster Stutz, red with black trim, and the four passenger, a dark Brewster green; they are both fully equipped and have extra mounted shoes; an inspection will be most cheerfully given to mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ CARS—ALL MODELS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

two 2-ton trucks suitable piano, furniture, (working daily.) Alice, 217 East 40th.

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THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS, 1916, eight cylinder, guaranteed one year.
PEERLESS, 1915, four cylinder limousine; Blue Ribbon Garage Co.'s special body; cost $4,000; sacrifice, $1,000.
PEERLESS, 1,806 B'WAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 coupe; Packard 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Willys Knight limousine; 1915 Stearns Knight touring car; 1916 Willys Knight touring car; 1916 Overland 75 pass. touring car. Now is the time to purchase. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

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$1,950 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car 1915; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburgh Bridge, Brooklyn.

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Automobiles Wanted.

MERCER WANTED.
1915 4 passenger; will pay fair price for a car in good condition; not a dealer. Telephone Murray Hill 8770.

PACKARD wanted, limousine, late model, extra touring body. Victor Hess, 352 West 46th.

Automobile Supplies.

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Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
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Automobile Instruction.

THE CALL OF WAR
demands men trained to repair and drive automobiles. Are YOU? Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. BEDFORD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1130 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. Telephone Columbus 9021 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

WOMAN INSTRUCTOR FOR WOMEN in Automobile driving. Eight years' experience. Address Miss Comstock, 34 East 32d.

STEWART Booklet 1 explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL | Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. 231 West 50th St. | Ladies' Class. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, expert, ten years' experience; office manager, executive ability, systematizer; complete charge business; references; $25. T 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; understand controlling accounts; wish position as assistant to bookkeeper in large corporation; university student. M. R., 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, six years' experience, controlling systems; 24, single; $18 to start. T 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER expert, stenographer, typist, managing, full charge office; competent; references. V 107 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Englishwoman, aged 36, offers her services to any one desiring capable, energetic lady manager, with both English and American experience of a select nature; country home or family hotel preferred; fully capable of managing servants and all details, assisting personally whenever necessary; highest references furnished. T 154 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English woman, practical and very capable, seeks responsible position. R 196 Times.

INFANT'S NURSE, German, well recommended, wishes position, country only. K., 2,497 Tiebout Av., Bronx, corner Fordham Road. Basement.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer; 9 years' experience; accustomed detail; excellent references. M 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; desires position of responsibility. Box 884 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. T 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker; $10. Miss M., 1605, Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' engineering, law, and insurance experience; references; $18. T 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, long, valuable experience, capable to assume responsibilities; salary $18. T 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience, high school graduate; salary $10. R 186 Times.

WOMEN, housework, weekly, apartment; best reference. Dugan, 137 West 117th, care janitor.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.
Young man, 26, employed, seeks change; university graduate, with 8 years of experience in all phases of accountancy, possessing initiative and executive ability; an investment in youth and ability that should prove profitable. T 272 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; 35 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 52 B'way, Room 1020. Telephone Broad 1535.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, office manager; Christian, 33; accustomed to managing large office and detail; present employed. S 385 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive ability, long experience, desires position with large concern. A. B., 210 East 31st.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT
wants to start with agency; am theoretically trained; have some experience; copy writing, layouts; can do stenography, typewriting; age 21; small salary. R 867 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR AND OFFICE MANAGER, expert accountant, able executive; long and varied experience; highly recommended; $50 a week. Z 213 Times Annex.

BUILDING MANAGER, for eight years with large real estate firm, desires to connect with an estate, builder, or holding company. B B 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) Christian; 6 years' experience controlling accounts, statements, &c.; competent correspondent; university accounting training. Box 335, 852 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, now employed, 4 years' experience; thorough knowledge complete management; highly recommended. T 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 23, competent, experienced; excellent references. T 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accounting, controlling accounts; modern methods; seven years' experience. V 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 19, experienced, high school education. E. Sittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

CARETAKER.—Well recommended American-French couple wish place, caretaker, light housework. V 127 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, German, loyal (24,) many years' experience all cars, best references, wishes steady position; wages $25 weekly to start. William, 490 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; 6 years' experience; excellent reference; sober, willing, reliable; would leave town; English. R 182 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 18 years' experience; do all repairs; own tools; well recommended; $30 per week. A Menne, 220 East 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, position private, city, country all cars; good mechanic; reference, John Gleen, 44 West 131st, care Camenino.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 8 years' experience with high power cars, city and touring, good references, wishes position. V 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Married; private family only; 11 years' experience; 5 years last employer, L. Rack, 441 West 124th. 7910 Morn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good on Cadillac car; own repairing; garage experience; country preferred. William Eickhoff, care of Reese, 207 East 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; expert driver, any car; married; private; city, country. R 185 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; reference; careful driver; city, country. Morrison, 1 West 181st St., care Cummings.

CHAUFFEUR, many years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver; references. W 128 Times.

CLERICAL POSITION.—Man in sixties, perfect health, long experience in office management, excellent bookkeeper, correspondent, typist, will accept living wage; clean record. Buffalo, T 42 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wishes position with daily newspaper or magazine. V 78 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly experienced business man, 35 years of age, law school graduate; can furnish finest references. R 887 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE-ACCOUNTANT.—Wide experience buying, selling, manufacturing and accounting; 17 years' experience in sheet metal goods manufacturing; can handle and train large office staff. Address Executive, Box 25 Times Harlem.

EXPORT.
Young man, married, speaking Spanish, English, Portuguese, thorough knowledge Latin American markets for drugs and chemicals, wants position, export clerk or traveler. T 278 Times Downtown.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT—American agricultural college graduate; practically trained; vegetable gardening specialty; greenhouse experience; single, (26;) splendid references; $75-$100. with room and board. V 57 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER.
A Swiss, commanding English, French, German, and Italian, with long experience in management of hotel in Europe, ready to accept position in country hotel, preferably in the mountains; references furnished. Address Box R 359 Times Downtown.

MANAGER-BUYER.—Young man, thorough knowledge merchandise values, ladies' apparel. F 90 Times.

PAPER AND TWINE.—Young man, (25,) 6 years' experience; stenographer, bookkeeper, shipping clerk, general ability, education; salary very reasonable. Simon, 404 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

POSITION wanted of trust; capable of handling correspondence and managing business where efficiency is required. R 190 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, correspondent, expert stenographer; college graduate; 25; now employed. V 113 Times.

SALESMAN, molded material, selling electrical, mechanical, manufacturing trade, Eastern States, would connect with manufacturer kindred line in connection with above; commission basis. V 118 Times.

SALESMAN, with executive ability and wide experience, wishes engagement with reliable established concern; have unquestioned credentials. S 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Office Work, Manager.—Experienced business man seeks position; references. T 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, intelligent, energetic youth, high school and college graduate, now employed, seeking better opportunities, wishes position with progressive firm where accurate work means advancement; preferably Wall Street; 4 years experience. Z 242 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT
OF TRANSPORTATION,
and one of the best-known horsemen and stable managers, is open for engagement; services available at once; will accept position with a large company as manager of their wagon service; also motor truck equipment; application will be indorsed by the best-known company in this city, my last employers. Superintendent, V 46 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or landscape gardener; 30 years' experience in all branches in care of private estates; married; best of references; developments of new estates preferred. Address C. L., Box 591, Tarrytown, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) experienced ladies' waist line, capable of handling stock, attending to contractors, and waiting on trade; executive, competent, systematizer and efficiency promoter, wishes to change position. Z 255 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, educated, conscientious, well recommended, seeks permanent position. T 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes work at anything; willing worker; honest; 7 years with U. S. Army. R 198 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) experienced in notions, novelties, desires position with reliable concern as general inside man. V 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, two and a half years' office experience, desires position, anything. V 139 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A WOMAN of good address and refinement to secure subscriptions for high-class financial weekly; liberal commission and small drawing account; references. Z 262 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK.

Elliott Fisher operator; a young lady, about 20, to assist chief bill clerk in a large wholesale office; must come well recommended; state qualifications, salary desired. Dry Goods, T 287 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Married couple would care for private house during Summer. C. C., Times Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID for family of five; must be able to do plain sewing; wages $30. Apply Friday, between 1 and 3 P. M., Mrs. W. J. Rogers, 969 Park Av.

CLERK

wanted in office of large wholesale office, young lady, 18 to 20 years of age; must come well recommended; state qualifications and salary desired. Dry Goods, T 288 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Wanted, May 1, by New Haven family going to Pine Orchard, (Connecticut shore,) May 15, competent cook; references required. Address Mrs. W. R. Tyler, 400 St. Ronan St., New Haven.

COOK, &c.—Girl for cooking and light housework; go to mountains for Summer; references. Mrs. W. B. Eakin, 1,255 Clinton Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—State experience, age, references, and phone, salary expected for temporary work and salary expected for permanent work. F 83 Times.

FILING, STENOGRAPHER, &C.—Dependable young woman wanted, 17-22, for filing and stenographic work in sales department out-of-town corporation Times Square section; beginner acceptable; dictaphone operator will receive preference; salary, $12-$15 weekly; to a capable, earnest young woman an excellent position is offered; no others will be considered. V 121 Times.

GIRL, 17 or 18 years of age, as file clerk in office of wholesale hardware firm; high school attendant or graduate preferred; previous experience unnecessary; salary $7 per week to start; hours 8 to 5:30. T 289 Times Downtown.

MAID.—A refined woman as maid for girl 15, boy 12; must be good seamstress, neat, and willing; good home to dependable person; American, Irish, or French. Call at Apthorp Apartments, 79th St. and Broadway, Apartment A, 9th floor.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a bright woman acquainted with the retail millinery business in all its branches, to act as shopper and reporter; permanent position and good salary to one who qualifies. Retail Millinery Association of America, 1,270 Broadway.

ORDER CLERK.—Young lady, good typist, with knowledge of stenography. H. T., 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED, EFFICIENT, REFINED GIRL WITH GOOD EDUCATION; MUST HAVE INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; LIKE RAPID DICTATION AND TRANSCRIBE CORRECTLY; GIVE DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY. V 123 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in Bronx contractor's office, experienced, accustomed to office details, and slight secretarial duties. Reply, giving age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. F 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted who has had experience in credits and collections; must be quick and accurate; age between 25 and 30; state full particulars, including experience, age, and salary desired. F 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, law office, thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary. T 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent stenographer who can also handle dictaphone. William J. Dixon Co., 27 West 4th St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional oportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—WANTED AT ONCE, BY A LARGE COMMERCIAL CONCERN, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, HAVING AT LEAST ONE YEAR CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARY. F 94 TIMES.

TECHNICIAN.—Woman wanted to operate X-ray laboratory in Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J. Apply Superintendent of Hospital, Thos. R. Zulich.

WAITRESS for family of five, help in pantry; wages $30; willing to train an inexperienced girl. Apply Friday, between 1 and 3 P. M., Mrs. W. J. Rogers, 969 Park Av.

WOMAN, about 30, over 5.6, business experience, to interview credit men; salary and commission; state all qualifications. V 116 Times.

YOUNG LADY to take charge small stockroom in waist concern; must have some knowledge stenography. A. W., 290 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, unemployed, immediate opening, $20-$25; stenographer, executive ability, personality, $30; commercial, $18; typists, $12. Hirst Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12 to $18; typists and clerks, experienced and beginners. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row, at Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 Fifth Av. (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for obtaining expert secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced in costs and statistical work, to carry on and improve present system under auditor; state salary and full particulars. B 483 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MANAGER for a weekly paper; business getter and business builder. F 85 Times.

ARTIST.—Advertising agency wants man for high-class commercial work, lettering, figures, and decorating fashions; must be adaptable and possess creative talent. Call with samples, Friday morning, O'Connor Advertising Service, 281 5th Av., New York.

BENCH HANDS.—Wanted, men familiar with steel cabinet work and steel trim; must be good mechanics; steady position. Call all day, Empire Art Metal Co., 2d Av. and 9th St., College Point, L. I.

BOYS for office work; must be 16 years old; we promote from the bottom boys who enter our employ; have splendid opportunities to advance themselves in position and salary. Apply 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any. M 348 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Of some initiative, physically strong, and mentally alert, a conscientious chap of at least 16 years of age, to break in as office boy in the largest real estate office in New York; $6 will be his salary to start; hours 8:30 to 5:30; application in own hand. Address Opportunity, F 91 Times.

BOY for office work in large silk house; must be bright, quick, and anxious to work; good chance for advancement; salary $7 to start. Reply, stating nationality, age. T 78 Times.

BOYS wanted in press room; opportunity to learn lithographing business. Paasch Voice Lithographing Co., 211 11th Av.

BOY wanted in a wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. R 355 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of manufacturing concern; must have good recommendations. Write Box T 231 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Intelligent boy for steamship office; advancement. "Frank," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BOY in Harlem office; good chance for advancement. R. A., 2,239 Seventh Av.

BOY wanted in office of large retail dry goods house. Call and interview Mr. Higgins, retail office, 4th floor, Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th Av. at 40th St.

BUTLER WANTED.—First-class butler for a country position. Call, with references, Room 2,150 Woolworth Building, New York, between 11 and 12, Friday morning.

CHAUFFEUR; all-year-round position for capable man; city experience essential; must have references from previous employers; man who has driven Stearns-Knight car preferred; state salary expected. Z 246 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Man over 25 years as information clerk and messenger; must understand switchboard; salary $40; quick advancement. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

CONTRACT SALESMAN WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AND A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVERWARE; GOOD SALARIES WILL BE PAID TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY BY EXPERIENCE AND WHO HAVE A FOLLOWING. F 98 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, mechanical men for general layout of smelters, crushing plants, and mill buildings; also structural steel and reinforced concrete designers; above for large construction office in New York City; only first-class men, preferably with industrial plant experience, need apply; submit complete details, experience, and qualifications. M 340 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced pump, wanted for checking and detailing; location, Middle West; steady work, pleasant surroundings. T 224 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED
STENOGRAPHER WANTED
Man who is capable of acting as private secretary to member of firm of advertising agency; is familiar with typography, preparation of copy and advertising rates. Write for interview and indicate salary desired. Address R 882 Times Downtown.

FRENCH PROFESSOR wanted. One who speaks excellent English and Spanish preferred. Must have ability to address and hold attention of large classes of business men. Splendid salary. Mr. Thompson, Room 9, twentieth floor, Tribune Building.

LARGE EASTERN PAPER JOBBING HOUSE wants representative to cover New York State outside of New York City; must be experienced and have established trade; good opportunity to right man. Address by mail, stating basis of compensation, C. C. Walden, Jr., 83 Park Row, New York.

LATHE HANDS wanted; steady work, good opportunity. Call all day, Empire Art Metal Co., 2d Av. and

RAINY-DAY CROWDS YIELD 1,080 CONVERTS

Without Music, Penitents Are Slow to Answer Billy Sunday's Appeal.

SAILORS HIT THE TRAIL

Evangelist Tells Women Martha Was All Right, but Mary Was a "Peanut-Butter Bench Warmer."

Yesterday's rain dampened the enthusiasm of Billy Sunday's followers. Despite the vigorous efforts of personal workers and ushers, only 756 persons hit the trail at the night service, who, with 324 in the afternoon, made a total of 1,080 for the day. There were not many more than 14,000 people at the night service; in the afternoon perhaps 8,000, including some 4,000 women from Flatbush.

Last night for the first time Sunday called for trail-hitters to come forward and take his hand while the rest of the congregation was still sitting, before the penitential songs began. It was more to ask than the customary trooping forward under the influence of music, with the congregation standing to lessen the prominence given to the lost sheep returning, but perhaps 200 people had come forward before Rodeheaver started the choir. The first who shook Sunday's hand were two roughly dressed men, one of whom had hit the trail on the night before and was bringing a friend along with him. Then came an elderly woman. Two or three younger women started timidly up the aisle, and Sunday called, "Come on, girls!"

Then he turned to a group of sailors from the cruiser Olympia, who sat near the front and had been asked to stand up so the crowd could see and cheer them in the preliminary exercises.

All over the house the audience was standing up by this time, so as to get a better look at the trail-hitters. Everybody looked at the sailors. Sunday's call was already being reinforced by half a dozen ushers and personal workers who were down among the sailors, pleading and laying friendly hands upon them. About two-thirds of the seamen finally came forward, shook hands with the evangelist, and took their seats on the mourners' bench. More personal workers came in to argue with the sailors. They bent over them, sometimes three talking to one. Presently they brought a golden-haired woman to second their efforts, and altogether about a dozen of them kept hard at work until the trail-hitting was over; but the sailors who did not respond to the first invitation hardened their hearts and did not come.

Personal workers were doing something like this, although not so vigorously, all over the tabernacle. The ushers, too, whose duties include throwing out an occasional life line to a struggling brother, did their part. Aldrich, the old baseball player who hit the trail Wednesday night and again yesterday afternoon, was under fire for some time from two personal workers, but he held out and refused to hit it again.

The call for trail hitters was preceded by one of Sunday's characteristic prayers. "Say, Jesus, I wish you'd come down to old New York and come up Broadway. Don't know where you'd hit town—maybe the Pennsy station, or the Grand Central. You might take the Fifth Avenue bus—I don't know how far down that goes; or come up in the subway. Stroll right down the aisle and come up into the choir and say, 'Folks, you can't see me, but I'm here. You can touch me and see me by faith.'"

The bulk of the sermon was devoted to insistence on the unimportance of form if the spirit were right. "God is in any plan that works," said the preacher, "and a plan that puts Jesus Christ in the centre always works. I don't care if you're ten miles off in theology if you're right in your heart. Nobody was ever kept out of heaven because he don't know theology."

Sunday made his audience shiver with a natural history of cocaine, heroin, and morphine and the story of an Ohio theological student who broke down from overwork and became a drug fiend.

In the afternoon Sunday preached on Mary and Martha to a house filled mostly with women, and took his stand in defense of Martha. He called Mary a "bench-warmer."

"But Martha went clear out to the corporate limits of the city to meet the Master," he said. "Martha had her friends, and as they saw her going out to met the Savior they said, 'There must be something in it, for there goes Martha.' And Mary had a drag, too. Her friends would say, 'I didn't like His jargon and His jumble, and His idiosyncrasies and His eccentricities, and Mary belongs to our literary society, and she isn't going.' Mary was a peanut-butter, gelatin, and pimiento kind of woman; Martha was a beefsteak, baked potatoes, apple sauce with lemon and nutmeg, coffee with whipped cream, apple pie and cheese kind of woman. You can have your pick, but give me Martha."

In the morning Sunday addressed an invited audience, consisting principally of women and including Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne, 914 Fifth Avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST—In Altman's, plain gold cardcase with chain and ring, sapphire clasp, diamond-shaped monogram, D. M. S. $25 reward, return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

LOST—Friday morning, diamond bar pin four inches long, possibly Healy's, 60th, or near 113 Broadway, near Belasco Theatre. Cashier, Hotel Flanders, receive suitable reward.

LOST—On Columbus Av., on Wednesday, small purse containing change and solitaire diamond ring; reward. Return to David, 78 West 103th St.

LOST—Several bills lading for shipments malt from Chicago; delivery has been stopped, but reward will be paid for return of originals. 29 Broadway, Room 309.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of circle of diamonds brooch, lost late Friday afternoon. Mrs. Patten, 112 Cathedral Parkway.

LOST—Saturday, April 21, round black onyx pin, diamond centre, gold mounting; reward. Merriam, Apt. 53, 111 Manhattan St.

LOST.—Thursday, on Broadway, between 98th and 99th St., lady's handbag containing keys and money; reward. F 84 Times.

LOST.—Small black opera glasses, vicinity Princess Theatre. Victor Hecht, 58 West 57th St.

LOST—10th Av. car, 112th to 87th St., 3:40 P. M., diamond ring; liberal reward. Donnalley, 604 West 112th.

LOST—Blue enameled cross, with seven pearls. Communicate Boy Scouts Headquarters, Brooklyn. 4798 Main.

LOST—In or about Hotel Biltmore, lady's blue fox scarf; $25 reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Case containing eyeglasses, between Columbus Circle and 101 East 65th. Reward.

LOST—Bar pin, 6 or 7 roque pearls; reward. Bump, 124 West 82d.

$50 REWARD return diamond bar pin, 15 diamonds set in platinum; lost April 21. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St., New York City.

$100 REWARD
For return of round brooch pin containing 6 or 7 pearls, set in diamond star; lost March 31. Mrs. W. N. Kernan, 45 East 62d St.

Found.

FOUND.—Purse containing three pawn tickets, Bolton & Mansfield Railroad Company, Bolton Depot.

DRAFT VOTE GAINS BY HOUSE DEBATE

Continued from Page 1.

emptions it enumerates, "each State shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the country."

Many Speeches at Night Session.

There were many speeches in the House during the long night session. Representative Graham of Pennsylvania sharply criticised Speaker Clark for saying that Missourians saw little difference between the terms "conscript" and "convict."

"Shame on the man who would use such language," he said. "God knows that many a man who was just as brave as any of us has not volunteered."

Representative McCormick of Illinois, supporting the draft, declared members should pay no attention to whispers on the floor as to the probable effect of their votes on their political future.

"Of what consequence is the existence of any of us," he said, "when the lives of soldiers, the present security of the Republic, and its future peace may hang on our vote?"

At midnight the House was still in session with members debating conscription, and the prospects were that the session would continue into the early morning hours, as many members had indicated a desire to speak.

It was by unanimous consent that the Senate agreed to vote on the draft bill and all amendments not later than midnight Saturday. In order to permit every Senator to be heard the agreement provides that no adjournment or recess shall be taken if any Senator wishes to discuss the bill. After 1 P. M. Saturday no Senator may speak longer than ten minutes on the bill or five minutes on any amendment.

Stone Supports Draft Plan.

Senators Hale, Beckham, Myers, and Stone supported the Administration bill today and Senator Sherman opposed it. Senator Stone, who concluded the day's debate in the Senate, declared that, although he opposed the declaration of war, he would vote with the President for conscription. He said he believed, however, the bill should be changed to make the ages of those subject to draft 21 to 40 instead of 19 to 25, and that it should contain a provision that the President when peace is declared must give up his authority to raise an army under it.

"There are two ways of looking at the war and our reasons for entering it," said Mr. Hale. "One is that we have entered the war because of the insults and injuries we have received from Germany, which we are bound to redress. If this is our only reason for fighting, and I do not believe it is, we can make war in any way we choose, and to the extent we choose. When we deem that those insults and injuries have been properly redressed, we can withdraw from the war at our own discretion and need not consult the other countries. If this is our only reason for fighting, it may be that a volunteer army will fill our wants.

"The other way of looking at the war, I think the right and only way, the way approved by the President in his great address before Congress, is that we, like nearly all the rest of civilization, are fighting, not alone to right the personal wrongs we have received, but because civilization cannot and will not tolerate the intentions of the Central Powers and the methods employed by them to carry out these intentions.

"I was in England and France a short time before the severance of relations with Germany. I found, especially in France, a very strong feeling that the moral effect of American troops, however few at first, fighting in France under the American flag, would be enormous. The idea of an American legion—and, they added, Theodore Roosevelt—marching down the Champs Elysées on their way to the trenches created immense enthusiasm in France. I hope that American troops will be sent to France. I hope that they will be sent, even though but a handful, in the very near future."

Mr. Myers dwelt on the possibility of a separate Russian peace.

"There are many things," he said, "that make this war's duration uncertain. It is not impossible that Germany will make a separate peace with Russia. I hope not, but you can never tell what will happen, even in peace, much less in war. If Russia drops out, her place will have to be taken by the United States.

"I say these things because I think we must raise a large army and send soldiers to the front as soon as possible. The half million men will only be a beginning. When they are trained and ready to go, a second half million must begin training. Then we should raise another million. We may need 5,000,000 men in all. I am glad to know that it is the Administration's manifest purpose to send an army to Europe—that this will be a war not on paper only, not with dollars. That would be un-American. That would make the name of America a byword and reproach as long as the world lasts.

The draft must necessarily be resorted to in any war of consequence, said Senator Beckham. "Is it not infinitely better to begin with the draft at the outset?" he asked. He said in the civil war the draft and the volunteer systems did not work well together. He read letters from President Washington to Congress to show that he regarded the draft far better than the volunteer system.

URGES ROOSEVELT TO WITHDRAW OFFER

His Agitation for Volunteer Division Hurting Draft Bill, Joseph Leiter Wires Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Joseph Leiter, as President of the Army League of the United States, today sent to Theodore Roosevelt a telegram urging him, in the "crisis facing the advocates of universal service in Congress," to withdraw his offer to raise a force of volunteers, and join the supporters of President Wilson in an effort to prevent amendment of the Administration Army bill. Mr. Leiter's telegram read in part:

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My dear Colonel Roosevelt: I do not believe any one questions your patriotism or your Americanism in the present crisis. Yet I regret that in your efforts to put our flag on the firing line at the head of a force of volunteers you are giving aid and comfort to the enemy in Congress. The opposition to the principle of universal obligation to train in peace and serve in war are using your offer as an argument against the passage of the Administration's bill. They are saying, in effect, "If Roosevelt can raise a division of volunteers, other men of his prominence and patriotic enthusiasm can do the same. Roosevelt's success in this respect will make it unnecessary to use the selective draft or any other form of universal service."

With such a crisis facing the advocates of universal service in Congress, I appeal to you to withdraw your offer to raise a force of volunteers and join the supporters of the President in an effort to prevent any amendment of the Administration's bill.

The officers and men who would serve under you in a volunteer force will be needed to train the great army which must be sent to the battle front if we are to be of any real assistance to our allies in winning the war. The sending of a force of volunteers immediately would postpone the time when we would be able to place the Stars and Stripes on the firing line at the head of an effective army which would be in keeping with the part that this nation should take in the war. You can be of invaluable service in bringing about this result if you will lend your support to the Administration's program.

The response to the call of the War Department from men who can qualify as officers of the line is almost as discouraging as the enlistments in the army and navy, as men with military training appear to be waiting to join some volunteer organization. I do not believe that any one can do more to assist the constituted military authorities in solving the problem of securing officers for the large force which we must raise than you. In my opinion, the War Department would gladly accept your services in this capacity. This would be a far greater service to your country than the raising of a small force of volunteers, which would amount to little more than a color guard in the great armies the Allies have put in the field.

Above all things, I speal to you not to give aid and comfort to the enemies of your country in Congress who are attempting to perpetuate the vicious and undemocratic volunteer system, some from lack of knowledge of the facts and others from a desire to as far as possible postpone or nullify the effectiveness of our country's participation in the conflict. Your intention, based on the highest motives, has been made to serve an unworthy end. Help us to overcome this and to accomplish the greatest good by squarely backing the measure now before Congress providing for universal military service.

With my personal regards, I am most sincerely yours,

JOSEPH LEITER, President Army League of the United States.

Action on the Army bill in both houses of Congress is expected by Saturday night.

VETERAN CORRECTS CLARK.

Shows That Lee's Gettysburg Army Was Composed of Conscripts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Speaker Champ Clark's statement to the National Security League on Tuesday that there were no conscripts in Lee's army at Gettysburg was challenged here today by Benson Chinn of Alexandria, Va., a Confederate veteran, who said:

"Every man whom General Lee commanded at Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor was a conscript, and I was one of them. Stonewall Jackson accomplished the Valley Campaign with conscripts, and I was with him.

"After I saw that statement of Mr. Clark I could not sleep, and as soon as I could get started this morning I left my home in Virginia and came down here to do my little bit for my country in this, her hour of need."

Mr. Chinn brought with him a copy of "The Lost Cause," written by Edward A. Pollard, and regarded as a standard Southern history. Opening this work he pointed to one statement after another which told of the work of conscription for the Confederate armies and the need for the system.

CALLS RECRUITING A FAILURE.

Mayor's Defense Committee Wires Congressmen in Behalf of Draft.

An active campaign for the passage of the Selective Draft bill has been begun by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of that body, sent this telegram yesterday to all the New York Representatives and Senators now in Washington:

"Notwithstanding tremendous efforts and intensive compaigning on behalf of the regular recruiting officers and men, assisted by numerous citizens' committees, as well as thousands of volunteer women workers, supported by press, theatres, and motion-picture houses of New York, as well as comprehensive display of posters and window cards, the results to date are totally inadequate to meet military requirements.

"We consider the volunteer system an absolute failure. We know you are supporting the measure approved by the President, but we are furnishing you the above facts in the hope that they may be of some value to you in assisting the Administration to pass the legislation which it considers essential for the purpose of increasing the military forces by the draft system, which is the only fair, efficient, and democratic way by which an army can be raised."

MAY CANCEL BAN ON 'NATION'

Government's Answers in the Commons Lend Color to This Belief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 26.—From official answers given to questions in the House of Commons today it is deduced that the prohibition of the circulation abroad of The Nation is about to be withdrawn. The War Office has also reconsidered its action in regard to calling up all doctors of military age in view of representations made by the Medical Council.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE FOR CONSCRIPTION

Defense Organization Will Back President's Plan for Selective Draft.

ARRANGE FOR NAVY WEEK

Replica of Battleship in Union Square Will Be Headquarters of Recruiting Committee.

Without a dissenting voice the Mayor's Committee on National Defense went on record yesterday as favoring the President's plan for selective draft, and it will do its part in urging Congress to pass the measure. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the committee in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall. It read:

Whereas, Twenty days have now elapsed, since Congress declared a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany; and

Whereas, The Congress is still debating the question of compulsory military service as opposed to the volunteer system,

Resolved, That the Mayor's Committee on National Defense approves the President's plan for compulsory military service, hereby declares that such a plan is, in its opinion, the only fair and effective one, and urges upon both houses of Congress the prompt approval of the provisions for compulsory military service appearing in the Administration Army Bill; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this declaration be telegraphed to the President and the appropriate committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There was a long discussion over the preamble of the resolution, and a substitute was offered with the preamble eliminated, on the ground that the reference to the lapse of twenty days since the declaration of war was a gratuitous and unnecessary dig at Congress.

Mayor Mitchel spoke in appreciation of the work of the committee and, taking up the subject of stimulating recruiting, said:

"The committee is now engaged in general supervision of various plans for promoting recruiting for the army and navy, and in particular the construction of a replica of a battleship in Union Square, which will become the headquarters of recruiting for the navy in this general territory, and which we believe will serve as a very material stimulus."

The report of the Executive Committee was read by Willard Straight and accepted.

"The committee believes," it said, "that the vast majority of the people of this city are convinced that the only effective, satisfactory and patriotic way to raise an army is through selective draft. In this time of stress and preparation, the committee feels that New York City can do no better thing for the nation than by throwing the weight of its influence promptly and heartily behind every adequate military measure. The great difficulty thus far has been to secure the co-ordination of all the agencies that are striving for the nation's security. I feel safe in saying that with the present perfected organization of the Mayor's Committee this difficulty will disappear. It will fall to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to perform this work for approximately one-twentieth of the population of the entire country, and will, of course, be a gigantic labor.

"If, as we hope and expect, Congress determines upon universal service and a selective draft, the census of the people of New York City will probably be made the basis here of the draft."

PREPARE FOR "NAVY WEEK."

Mayor's Defense Committee in New Drive for Recruits.

There was a slight slump in recruiting here yesterday as compared with the first days of the week, though more men volunteered than on Thursday of the preceding week. Officers attributed the falling off to the bad weather and to the fact that it was near the end of the week. Monday has stood out as the best recruiting day of the week thus far, with the number of applicants constantly diminishing until Saturday.

While the recruiting officers in the naval offices were not kept busy with applicants, they were working all day making plans for "Navy Week," which begins tomorrow, and during which all of the various naval recruiting forces, led by the Mayor's National Defense Committee, expect to make a drive throughout city and suburbs.

One of the features of "Navy Week" is to be "Naval Night" at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday evening, when a hundred picked blue jackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will give an exhibition drill on the stage, accompanied by the navy yard band. The Women's Auxiliary Committee for Naval Recruiting is in charge of this entertainment, and Mrs. M. C. Crumpacker, President of the auxiliary, is to speak. Other speakers will be Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Dudley Field Malone, and Martin W. Littleton. The program will include arias from operas and recitations by E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Clifton Crawford, and others.

An exhibition of British war posters of the sort that have spurred recruiting and stimulated the purchase of Government bonds throughout Great Britain were put on exhibition yesterday at the New York Press Club, at 21 Spruce Street, to inspire American artists to draw posters with a "punch." The posters will be on public view daily at the club until Sunday night.

Sir Herbert Tree spoke of the recruiting campaigns in England, and said he thought it was generally admitted that the volunteer system was a mistake. War correspondents and British newspaper men in this country will give informal talks each day of the exhibition.

CHICAGO TO HEAR ROOSEVELT.

Leaves Today to Address Big War Meeting Tomorrow Night.

The National Security League announced last night that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt would leave the city at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Chicago, where he is to speak tomorrow night under the auspices of the National Security League. He will be accompanied by S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the league's Executive Committee. The Chicago branch of the league has arranged a reception and entertainment for the Colonel. He will be met at the station by a citizens' committee of 1,000, headed by Arthur Meeker, Ogden Armour and Robert R. McCormick, and will be escorted to the Congress Hotel.

URGES GREEKS TO AID US.

Venizelos Replies to Resolutions of Countrymen Here.

In reply to the resolutions adopted by a meeting of Greek residents at Terrace Garden on April 8, to the effect that Greeks in New York were "willing to make any sacrifice in behalf of the United States," and that they formally declared King Constantine and his dynasty deposed from the throne of Greece, a communication from Eleutherios Venizelos, addressed to the Hellenic Liberal Association of America, congratulates the Greeks of America on their denunciation of Constantine, and says that the sacrifices which they will make for the United States will be appreciated by Greece.

Professor Aravantinos, Venizelos's envoy extraordinary in the United States, said yesterday that Venizelos had authorized him some weeks ago to urge Greek subjects in the United States to enlist under the American flag. He said that wealthy members of the Liberal Association had provided funds for the training of Greeks for service. "Hundreds of Greek veterans," he added, "have already offered themselves for military service."

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The time has come around for 1917.

The dates are Friday and Saturday, April 27th and 28th.

On these two days—not before, not afterward—**DON SIESAX** Cigars will be sold in UNITED CIGAR STORES everywhere at $1.50 for a box of 25.

DON SIESAX is a cigar of the 7 cent grade, imported from Porto Rico, where it is made of selected Porto Rican tobacco, by highly skilled Porto Rican workmen.

The one object in selling these cigars at this price is to make Porto Rican cigars better known.

Once a year is all.

This year Friday and Saturday, April 27th and 28th.

Only on those days.

Nowhere else than in UNITED CIGAR STORES.

Thank you.

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